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PUBLISHED IN WESTERN PENNA.
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KING, REED & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

STATE CAPITAL.

The Public Printing.

FEES AND SALARIES.

Allegheny Prison.

SOHO FERRY.

Pittsburgh Fire Department.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, January 31, 1871.

SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. GRAHAM introduced the following bills: Supplement for Notion's Savings Bank, Allegheny city; Supplement for Pittsburgh Bridge Company, which authorizes the erection of a tri-partite bridge at a point which conforms to the views of the Pittsburgh Coal Exchange; Erecting parts of Reserve and McClure townships into the City District of Allegheny city. This bill does not annex or consolidate said townships with the city, but only associates them in a district for certain election purposes.

NEW CONGRESSIONAL AND LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS.

Mr. DAVIS introduced a resolution instructing the Apportionment Committee to report a bill apportioning the State into Congressional and Legislative districts, using the Septennial Census for 1870, so far as received, and the census of 1869 in counties not received, as a basis. All returns received before February 8th, to be deemed part of said basis.

Mr. WHITE moved to amend by striking out Congressional districts. Adopted.

Those counties not yet reported are Bucks, Cameron, Mifflin, Perry, Dalton, Lancaster, Luzerne, Schuylkill, Wayne.

Mr. BILLINGFELT opposed the resolution, believing that the State should first compel all counties to report.

The resolution passed by a vote of 26 to 5.

Mr. EVANS moved the discharge of the committee from the consideration of the

PUBLIC PRINTING BILL.

For the action of the Senate. Mr. Hutan opposed, on the ground that the Senate could not perfect the bill before the Joint Convention to-day, nor could the House act upon it. He should move that the Convention adjourn again, to give both Houses time to make a proper enactment. Mr. Evans' motion was defeated.

BILLS PASSED.

Bills were called up and passed as follows:

By Mr. GRAHAM, authorizing the Cash Insurance Company to purchase promissory notes and make loans on security.

Supplement for the Pittsburgh Masonic Deposit Savings Bank.

By Mr. HUTAN, extending the Allegheny Coroner's fee-bill to Beaver county.

Authorizing the Council of Beaver to levy an additional tax.

DEFEATED.

The Bill extending powers of the School Superintendent of Birmingham, was defeated.

HOUSE.

SALARY AND FEE BILL.

Private Calendar Day. Mr. WHITE objected to postponing other bills for Fees Bill to give an opportunity for amendments. He is re-writing the whole bill, and making a number of changes; one is to exempt criminal fees from payment in advance. He makes no changes in salaries.

Mr. KERR had his bill regulating

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS,

In Allegheny County, defeated. It not being desirable.

BILLS PASSED.

The following House bills passed. Repealing the act requiring the Constables of Fayette county to make a return to Quarter Sessions Courts.

Incorporating the Tuscarora Tea Importing Company of Pittsburgh.

Supplement for Allegheny county prison.

For registration of lots in Pittsburgh.

Providing for an office for the Coroner of Allegheny county.

Supplement to Pittsburgh Educational Consolidation act.

Incorporating the Diamond Savings Bank of Pittsburgh.

Incorporating the Allegheny Bank of Pittsburgh.

Establishing the Soho and Grumby Steam Ferry over the Monongahela River.

Reviving the charter for a bridge over the Ohio from West Pittsburgh and Temperanceville at Saw Mill Run to Allegheny city.

Relocating to Shore about so much of the act of 1855, regulating boroughs, as relates to the opening and widening of streets, &c.

Supplement for the Pittsburgh Fire Department, giving it the right of way on occasions of fire.

The last bill was amended by Mr. KERR, to allow bail in cases of arrest by the Chief of the Fire Department.

Both Houses convened in joint convention on Public Printing at twelve o'clock, and on motion of Mr. OLMSTED, adjourned for two weeks without transacting any business whatever.

NEBRASKA.

The State Officials A Move Loose in their Accounts — House Fails to Impeach State Treasurer — Resolution to Impeach the Governor.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

OMAHA, January 31.—The Investigating Commissioners at Lincoln are bringing the State officials into an unenviable position. The Senate Investigating Committee held its first meeting last evening. Mr. Tichenor testified that he applied for a loan of $10,000. The Auditor consented, provided the stated indebtedness be provided for, and the security was ample, and the Governor also consented provided the security should be satisfactory to the Attorney-General's examination. The Attorney-General examined the titles and pronounced them good, and drew a bond and mortgage. The bond was executed, but not approved (Assistant Treasurer) apparently actuating himself. He (Tichenor) made a mortgage for $10,000 to the Treasurer, and the Treasurer paid said Bond and thousand bonus for getting the loan. The Governor's Auditor had no knowledge of the bonus.

He testified that he refused to consent on behalf of Sweet, who was a candidate for re-nomination, as told Sweet that he would do all that he could for him to obtain the loan. He must get an order from the Governor to draw the money, the Governor drew a bonus of five hundred dollars, which I declined. The offer was renewed to me by Sweet's friends, after the completion of the transaction Mr. Brook said he received no bonus as County Treasurer, but declined the bonus he received from Tichenor. Other witnesses received no part of the bonus, and none left none of it. No developments are expected.

The House resolution that a committee of five be elected to draw up articles of impeachment against the Governor was made the special order for to-morrow morning.

MILWAUKEE.

Another Burnt Record—A Mother and Four Children Roasted to Death—Sitting Hens Cooked Eggs.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MILWAUKEE, January 31. A fire broke out in the Holland House, Kenosha, Wis., this morning about five o'clock, and spread with great rapidity. The guests of the house were roused as rapidly as possible, but the fire spread so fast that it was impossible to visit all the rooms. Mrs. J. B. Morrell and four children occupied the front room on the second floor, and were cut off from the stairway by the flames, and perished in the burning mass. Mrs. Osmond Cheney and child, both from Racine, were rescued after being severely burned. Mrs. Cheney is very low. Mr. H. H. Chase had his hands badly burned in saving the first story children. Several of the guests received slight wounds and some few escaped in their night clothes. The baggage was taken from the house in safety. The cook of the hotel, named Edward Wilson, jumped from the second story window and was severely injured, and is reported dead. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A dispatch from Chicago relative to the disaster contains further particulars. A man named Neil Brown, who acted as porter at the Holland House, and who was supposed also to have perished, escaped safely by the stairs, and Osborn Cheney, who both himself and wife were badly burned, was removed by Watson and Kennedy, Chicago agents for Dun & Co. Mrs. Cheney, in a delirious condition, jumped from the upper story of the window and escaped with slight injuries, as did also Everett Rush and his wife. Col. Fred Loring, Jack Wilder and others. There are rumors of other parties being lost. Mr. Morrell is a commercial traveller, and it is supposed he is from Chicago, where a dispatch has been sent to him by the one o'clock no other tidings had been received.

ARKANSAS.

High Times in the Legislature—Great Excitement—The Governor's Policy Defeated—Impeachment Approved.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, January 31.—The *Avalanche's* Little Rock special, of yesterday, says: Since the meeting of the convention, nothing has transpired to equal the interest manifested by all classes in the swearing of Brooks on Thursday by the Lieutenant Governor. From 12 o'clock on Sunday, until midnight, the Clayton men were in caucus. When the Governor, Secretary of State, Supreme and Circuit Judges were present, deliberating as to the proper course to pursue. The friends of Johnson know what was will be sprung on them to-day.

Before the hour convened, the Chief of Police with his entire force appeared in the Senate Chamber, and stationed his men at convenient points in the galleries and lobby. By whose order they came, none seem to know. The Lieutenant Governor was authorized to call such aid, and he had not called for their assistance. The Radical Senators looked upon the movement as a surprise.

The Attorney-General examined the titles and pronounced them good, and drew a bond and mortgage. The bond was executed, but not approved (Assistant Treasurer) apparently actuating himself. He (Tichenor) made a mortgage for $10,000 to the Treasurer, and the Treasurer paid said Bond and thousand bonus for getting the loan. The Governor's Auditor had no knowledge of the bonus.

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IN THE FACE OF THE REPORTS

made by Postmaster Generals Brown, Holt, Blair, Randall and himself, that this claim had no foundation in law or equity. These and many other facts brought the attention of the house by Dawes and Beck, created such consternation that the members generally left their seats and gathered around the speakers.

CONGRESS WON'T STAND IT.

When they had concluded the resolution was unanimously passed, repealing the joint resolution the claim. Every Cessna, who pushed the job through originally, sat in his seat and looked like a wet rat.

THE TEHUANTEPEC CANAL BEGUN.

Col. J. J. Williams, Chief Engineer of the Tehuantepec Railway Company, telegraphs to the President of the company as follows: "Minatitlan, Mexico, Jan. 29.—Myself and staff engineers, with our instruments and baggage, arrived here safely landed from the U. S. steamship Nipsic, after a very rough passage. The next day I met with the Commissioner representing the Mexican Government, and on the 9th inst. we inaugurated the commencement of the work by imposing ceremonies.

THE WORK FAIRLY INAUGURATED.

The United States Consul and Post Captain Shufeldt's command participated in the ceremonies, together with the Mexican officials and the notables of the place. The first day's work proceeding in the commencement of the works, properly attested, has been dispatched to Washington by courier to the Mexican Government. The United States Consul, under instructions, has forwarded a copy of the official certificate to the Secretary of State at Washington. Captain Shufeldt's report, I think you will find, confirms my private surveys of the Isthmus and demonstrates that there is a sufficient quantity of water on the summit of the route, all the year round, for the purposes of a canal.

CRY FOR HELP—KU-KLUX OUTRAGES.

The Secretary of War, to-day transmitted to the Senate, an application from R. Sumden, of Fayetteville, Tenn., for military protection for the employees of an association engaged in gold mining in York county, South Carolina, against outrages of the so called "Ku-Klux Klan, and invited attention to the remarks of the General of the army in relation. The latter are endorsed by Gen. Sherman, as follows:

GEN. SHERMAN'S RECOMMENDATION.

"Application respectfully returned to the Secretary of War. Our army is now too small for us to undertake to protect individual interests in every locality. I have urged this and all similar papers be referred to the Congressional Committee engaged in investigating the outrages in the South, and that some general and adequate remedy may be devised."

NOMINATIONS.

The nomination was sent to the senate of J. C. Abercrombie, Surveyor of Customs in Burlington, La.; J. H. Monson, Collector of Customs of Colorado Territory.

ASHLAND, PA.

Address to the Coal Operators of the Schuylkill Region—A Meeting Called in Philadelphia.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ASHLAND, January 31.—The President of the Anthracite Board of Trade has just published a call to the coal operators of the Schuylkill region to meet in Philadelphia, on Thursday next. All operators, whether connected with the Coal Trade Association or not, are earnestly invited to be present. Measures of the greatest importance to the general trade will come before the meeting.

THE CAPITAL.

Land Bounty Bill of Soldiers and Sailors Passes the House—The Chorpenning Swindle—A Big Job—Pleasonton in Disfavor—Sympathy with the French Poor—Japanese Colony in California—Culture of Tea and Silkworms.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, January 31, 1871.

PLEASONTON IN DISFAVOR.

There have been signs for some days past, of growing discontent in official circles, with the course of Gen. Pleasonton, the new Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and a change in that department is predicted by those best informed. His advocacy of the repeal of the revenue tax in opposition to the financial policy of the head of the Treasury, is regarded as offensive, and as an attempt to strengthen himself in public favor, at the expense of the administration, and the extraordinary statements made of the cost of collecting the tax, and his assumed familiarity with the business when his seat was hardly warm under him, are severely criticized.

HIS HUMORED RESIGNATION.

It has been broadly asserted that Pleasonton was made Commissioner through the influence of Ingalls and others, interested in the New York Central Railroad tax case, and it was rumored to-day that he would resign after February 10th, the time fixed for determining that case. The amount of tax involved is one million dollars. Whether these rumors have any other origin than that of general dissatisfaction, it is impossible to tell, but the appointment of Pleasonton is objectionable to a large number.

HIS FITNESS QUESTIONED.

Having spent twenty-five years in the regular army, his fitness for such an important civil service is called in question. He has brought into his office the rulings and manners of a martinet, and he is regarded by subordinates as harsh and unreasonable. His absurd order excluding the representatives of the press, and his bulletin of news is a fair specimen of his work. It is also reported that Deputy Commissioner Williams, of Indiana, will soon resign, at the request of the secretary of the treasury.

"WAYS THAT ARE DARK."

There was a fearful expose in the House yesterday of the dark ways and corrupt practices of the lobby and its influence in Congress.

"TRICKS THAT ARE VAIN."

The House Appropriation Committee learned last week that the Treasury Department was about to make a deficiency estimate of appropriation by the Postmaster General for nearly half a million dollars, to pay the claim of one Chorpenning, for carrying the mails by horse service which had been repudiated by the Postoffice Department for the last ten years. His friends failed to obtain a passage of a resolution for suspension of payment until an investigation could be made by the Commissioner. This intelligence revealed a most

REMARKABLE STATE OF AFFAIRS.

One of the counsel for the claimants was ex-First Assistant Postmaster General Earle, late partner of Postmaster General Creswell; that a joint resolution was put through the House by John Cessna, of Pennsylvania, under the suspension of the rules without a report or a debate, that it passed the Senate the same day, and was signed soon after by the President, comprising in all but eighteen minutes that the bill was submitted, and when reported to be the spirit of the House Postal Committee to Creswell in favor of this, but which proved to be the most infamous job and foundations; no such report ever having been made by such committee, or even having been discussed by them, that when the bill instead of waiting for an application to pay the claim, drew a draft against Gen. Pond for it, and that he had paid it

IN THE FACE OF THE REPORTS

made by Postmaster Generals Brown, Holt, Blair, Randall and himself, that this claim had no foundation in law or equity. These and many other facts brought the attention of the house by Dawes and Beck, created such consternation that the members generally left their seats and gathered around the speakers.

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XLIST CONGRESS.

(THIRD SESSION.)

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, January 31, 1871.

SENATE.

DEBATE ON THE INCOME TAX BILL.

The House having returned to the Senate the bill repealing the income tax, a debate ensued on the question of privilege, as to whether or not the case came under that article of the Constitution which makes the House the sole originator of all revenue matters. An interesting debate followed, and a committee of conference was appointed.

SYMPATHY WITH THE FRENCH POOR.

Resolutions of sympathy for the suffering poor of France were laid over till to-morrow.

CHORPENNING CLAIM.

The House bill suspending the Chorpenning claim was referred; also a bill to establish Ocean mail steamship service.

The House bill relative to drawbacks on duties was reported.

The Senate debated the

GEORGIA SENATORIAL QUESTION,

and without disposing of the subject, at 3:30 P. M. went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. BEAMAN presented a joint resolution of the Michigan Legislature, for the repair and improvement of the harbor and ship canal at Monroe, Michigan.

THE ONEIDA DISASTER—DAMAGES DEMANDED.

Mr. MAYNARD, of the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy, after consultation with the Attorney General, to institute proceedings at law or otherwise, to obtain full damages and indemnity for the destruction and loss of the Sloop-of-War, Oneida, in the Bay of Yeddo, Japan, by collision with the steamship Bombay.

PRIVATE BILL—CULTURE OF TEA.

Mr. SARGENT introduced a bill authorizing Mr. Schnell, of California, to enter at the proper land office, 640 acres of land at the minimum price, according to the lines of his improvements, for tea gardens and other cultures, and to which there may not be any claim, except that of the United States. Mr. Sargent explained that Schnell was making a successful experiment in establishing a colony of Japanese, and in cultivating tea and raising silk worms, &c., and wanted more land than he could enter under the pre-emption laws.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' LAND BOUNTY

The House then resumed in the morning hour the bill reported from the Committee on Military Affairs to extend the bounty land system to soldiers and sailors of the late war and their widows and orphans.

Mr. HAWLEY argued against the bill as a cunningly devised scheme to give the public lands to speculators and specials and to absorb any practical benefit to the classes for whose benefit the bill was ostensibly framed. The bill would absorb 4,257,000,000 acres of land making with the amount already granted railroads more than half the arable land of the public domain of which the public policy was the only true and wise method of disposing of the public domain. It would set it up in the form of bounty for soldiers, add to the wealth and strength of the country, while the extension of the bounty land system would create a land monopoly that would

DESTROY THE HOMESTEAD LAW.

Mr. STOUGHTON, who reported the bill, explained and defended its provisions. It was a matter of justice that soldiers who would be swindled out of their rights by land sharks. They had saved the country from treason, and they should be protected in what they earned. A man got 160 acres of wild western land. The bill required soldiers to enter land, and then gave them one year to hold it. If they could assign that right, the inchoate title which he had in the land to some one who wished to settle upon it, that was valid. But if he did not, it reverted to government. The bill could not operate for the benefit of land speculators, because it required actual settlement. He believed that the soldiers would be satisfied with the bill, and that the country would be satisfied with it. Mr. Hawley, another of the military committee advocated the bill.

Mr. PACKARD, a member of the Military Committee also defended the provisions of the bill.

Mr. LOGAN, chairman of the Committee, favored the bill as one which would encourage the settlement of public lands.

Mr. CREBS was willing to admit that the bill reported was a great improvement on the existing law, but preferred the amendment which he had offered, entitling honorably discharged soldiers who had served three months or less, to a land warrant to the extent of 80 acres; those who had served one year or less, to locate eighty acres; and those who had served two years or less, to locate one hundred and sixty acres.

Mr. GARFIELD, while inclined to favor the general principle of the bill, was not altogether pleased with the policy of allowing assignments of soldiers titles, and proceeded to show how the bounty land system had failed.

Mr. VAN WYCK argued that the bill would bring no real benefit to soldiers.

The debate at length ceased, and the House proceeded to vote on the bill and amendments.

The amendments offered by Mr. Crebs were rejected.

The substitute proposed by Mr. Julian, allowing settlers on the public lands to commute in the time required for cultivation and settlement under the homestead law, was rejected.

The substitute proposed by Mr. Holman, extending the bounty land law of the 28th September, 1850, to soldiers of the late war and their widows and orphans, was rejected. The bill then passed with but two voting in the negative—Messrs. Gibson of Virginia, and Smith, of Oregon.

PROVISIONS OF THE ACT.

The bill provides that all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who served in the late rebellion for ninety days, or their widows or orphan children, can acquire homesteads on public lands of the United States; or, if discharged on account of wounds received for disability incurred in line duty, for a less term than ninety days shall be entitled from the time heretofore required to perfect title. In case of the death of any person who would be entitled to a patent under the provisions of the first section of this act, his widow, if unmarried, or in case of her death or marriage, his minor or minor orphan children shall be entitled to all the benefits enumerated in the act: provided that no certificate shall issue under this act or entitlement, the whole term of enlistment shall be deducted from the time heretofore required for perfect title. That the last two months and every seaman, marine and officer who served ninety days, and is now inscribed on the pension rolls, is now entitled to the benefit of the act.

COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE—QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

The speaker laid before the House a message from the Senate, requesting the committee of Conference on the question of the issue between the two houses, as to the right of the Senate to originate a bill repealing the income tax.

Mr. Hooper moved that the House concur in the request of the Senate. Mr. Maynard appealed to Mr. Hooper to postpone action till to-morrow. He had a very decided impression that there was high authority for saying that this was not a question for conference. He was a matter under the Constitution, for the sole and exclusive judgment of the House. At a former Congress, more than thirty years ago, the Senate had decided after solemn debate, that it had nothing to do with such matters. It proceeded to him that the proper disposition of the Senate would be a concession which he was not ready to make at present.

Mr. RANDALL inquired of the Speaker what would be the scope of power given by the Conference to the Committee. Would that Committee have power to consider the bill itself?

The SPEAKER explained that it would not. After debate the motion to refer was agreed to and Messrs. Hooper, Allison and Voorhees appointed on the part of the House.

BANKRUPTCY LAW.

Mr. HOOTS introduced a bill to extend the time within which debtors may receive their discharge in bankruptcy, whose assets do not pay fifty per cent. on the estates.

Mr. DAWES called up the

CHEROKEE INDIAN BILL PAID.

Mr. DAWES asked to have the senate bill, providing for the expenses of the select committee on outrages in South taken from the speaker's table and referred.

RANDALL GETS ECONOMICAL.

Mr. RANDALL objected, as the bill proposed was a mere waste of public money.

UNCLE SAM FOOTS THE BILL.

Mr. DAWES then reported from the committee on appropriations a bill appropriating $15,000 for the expenses of the investigating committee, and the house passed the bill.

THE ADMIRAL—NAVY BILL DEFEATED.

On motion of Mr. LOGAN the Senate substitute for a bill abolishing the office of Admiral and Vice Admiral of the navy was non-concurred in and a Committee of Conference asked.

OATH FOR OFFICE HOLDERS.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) of the Committee on Reconstruction, reported back with the recommendation that it pass the Senate, the bill prescribing the oath of office to be taken by persons to participate in the late rebellion, but who are not disqualified from holding office by the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution.

Mr. MAYNARD argued against the bill as in effect repealing the test oath. He hoped the House would not be driven before it to so important a fundamental and irrevocable step. He argued as to the inconsistency of abolishing the test oath for Senators, Members, Mitchell and Alaska, from Cincinnati; Mary Houston, from Louisville.

Mr. FARNSWORTH took a like view of the absurdity of repealing the test oath.

Mr. PORTER argued against the policy of a measure which would throw open appointments to office to the classes of all honest people are with the Lieutenant Governor.

BOSTON.

The Holland Testimonial—Navy Yard Matters—A Fire Yesterday Morning.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BOSTON, January 31.—Every seat in the Globe Theatre was sold for the Holland Testimonial this afternoon.

The suspended men employed in the construction Bureau of the Charlestown Navy Yard, will resume work to-morrow. The Ticonderoga will go into commission on Saturday. The U. S. steamer Tuscarora arrived at Portsmouth, to-day from the North Atlantic squadron. She brought the remains of the late Captain Napoleon B. Harrison, of the U. S. steamer Congress.

COLUMBUS, O.

Legislative Proceedings—Bill Introduced—Election for Officers Vacated.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

COLUMBUS, January 31.—In the Senate the bill abolishing the office of Railroad Commissioner was postponed.

In the House a bill was introduced to regulate the rates of fare on sleeping cars; also a bill providing that sentences of death shall be executed; also that it is advisable to enact legislation to encourage the production of pork as an article of food; removed the prohibition, and sent agents to Cardiff, England, the last steamer to purchase stock for Government account.

A steamer for Yokohoma to-morrow, carries two pairs of live hogs, the brig Porter Edwards five hundred, and the ship St. Joseph two hundred more.

Knoxville.

EVANSVILLE, January 31.—Cotton firm at 16c for middlings. Tobacco active and advancing: sales of 73 hhds. Hay steady at $16 @18.25. Grain in good demand at former prices. Flour active and firm at $5.50@6 with sales unknown. Pork quiet at 11½c for good to choice. Bulk meats in fair demand and advancing prices. Mess pork $21.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

FROM EUROPE.

French Suffering!

FOOD TO BE SUPPLIED!

The Forts Occupied!

BEGINNING OF THE ARMISTICE!

Reconstruction Plans!

CHANZY NOTIFIED!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

THE WAR

LACK OF PROVISIONS IN PARIS.

VERSAILLES, January 30.—The distress in Paris is very great. The destruction of the railroads impedes the revictualing of the city. The Germans in the meanwhile, are supplying the articles of first necessity from their own stores.

A Brussels dispatch of the same date, says that immense quantities of provisions have been sent to Paris, and great efforts are being made to restore the railways.

GAMBETTA ACCEPTS THE SITUATION.

LONDON, January 30.—Gambetta has ratified the capitulation. He will not resign.

HIS REPORTED SUICIDE.

A late dispatch reports that Gambetta has committed suicide.

EUGENIE DISSATISFIED.

The Empress Eugenie, after a stormy interview with the Duke de Persigny, ordered him to quit her presence, since he persisted in urging her to consent to the dismemberment of France.

31st 12:30 A. M.—Bismarck and the Emperor William will both leave France at an early date. Bismarck after the meeting of the National Assembly, and the latter perhaps to-day.

RIGID PASSPORT SYSTEM.

The Germans will enforce rigid passport regulations during the armistice.

INVESTMENT OF ABBEVILLE.

It is reported that the Germans have invested Abbeville, notwithstanding the armistice.

ASKS FOR INFORMATION.

BORDEAUX, January 30.—Gambetta has telegraphed to Favre, inquiring what Minister is coming to Bordeaux, why he delays, and for precise information as to the condition of Paris.

FEELING OF THE FRENCH.

LILLE, January 30.—The people in the north of France are astonished at the armistice, though not displeased. They desire to wait for the terms of peace before deciding upon plans for the future.

Lyons resists and urges the government at Bordeaux to continue the war.

THE ARMISTICE BEGUN—LINE OF DIVISION.

The armistice France-begins instantly at Paris, and three days later in the Departments, and expires at noon February 19th.

The line of division will short by the German and French forces separates into two portions each of the Departments of Calvados and Orne, the portion of the former to the left of the man who was driving the sledge came into collision with that of deceased, and caused the accident, is known to the police, and he is now probably in custody.

RAILROAD REGULATIONS.

Judge Daly to-day denied the motion of the suit of Charles Fisk, Jr., against the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company made by plaintiff to settle the order changing the place of trial to Rensselaer county.

SUSPECTED MURDER.

C. N. Molier, a respectable citizen of Jersey City, has disappeared. It is feared he has been robbed and murdered.

DON'T PAY OFF.

The Erie Railroad Company, it is alleged have not paid their Jersey City workmen since last November. They are indignant and threaten a strike.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

A bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives of New Jersey, to make free all public schools.

The Germans of Denver fired a hundred guns and had a torchlight procession, and bonfires last night, to celebrate the surrender of Paris.

—Rev. Mr. Woodlin, a colored Methodist minister of Trenton, was the guest at the supper of the New Jersey Senate yesterday with prayer.

A hay press and barn belonging to D. H. Wilder, at McQuoquon, Ill., were burned yesterday, with considerable hay and several head of stock.

—Commodore S. S. Woodworth, U. S. N., second son of the author of the "Old Oaken Bucket," died at San Francisco, on the 29th inst., of typhoid fever, aged fifty-five, leaving a widow and five children.

—John Duffey, employed in the Belmont Mills at Wheeling, Va., was killed on the 30th by Thomas Harrington. They had a quarrel and Harrington struck deceased with a coal digger's pick, causing his immediate death.

THE FISHERY TROUBLES.

A Recent Outrage.

The real trouble in attempting any settlement of the fisheries question is the unreasoning, harsh and even violent mode of enforcing the Canadian interpretation of the treaty of 1818, which is obliged in by the Dominion Government. Thus lately the American schooner Wampatuck was seized and condemned by Mr. William Young, Dominion Judge of the Admiralty Court, for prosecuting the business of the fisheries in Aspy Bay, and in regard to the offensive manner and probable illegality of that seizure, we prefer to let a Canadian paper, the Halifax, Nova Scotia, *Chronicle* speak as follows:

First—Aspy Bay *is not a sheltering ground.*

Secondly—The Wampatuck entered that place for water, as she lawfully had a right to do, and the master, on her arrival there, immediately went ashore.

Thirdly—While the master was so absent the cook caught *seven small cod for the table,* and for no other purpose.

Fourthly—The vessel *never was warned off,* but was seized suddenly a few hours after she left the place.

Here is the case in a nut-shell. That vessel was seized, and by order of the Judge the cargo was immediately sold. She was libelled in the Admiralty Court, and after bearing an enormous crop of fees for the Judge and his officer and the Dominion attorney, she was condemned to be sold for the benefit of John A.'s empty treasury and his useful Tory. The prosecutors, at the instance of John A., who controls the proceedings, declined to bring the cause on until the unfortunate owner could no longer retain his crew, and they had been dispersed, and sailed to the ends of the earth. And now, broken-hearted and bankrupt, the owner has returned to his home in Yarmouth, with the prospect, if he ever returns, of being arrested for costs; and his vessel is advertised to be sold at Sydney, C. B., to be sold at Sidney on the very shortest notice.

The *Chronicle* asserts that the organs of the Government have not attempted to deny that the number of codfish taken was more than seven, and that, too, for the gridiron in the caboose. Nay, they have gone further and insisted that under no circumstances could *seven cod* fish be taken by a Yankee in British waters, and that the little Judge was right. They said it was *the law.*"

DISGRACEFUL OUTRAGE.

A United States Agent Attacked by Ku-Klux and Beaten Badly.

[From the Louisville Commercial, January 27.]

We have recited outrages on white and black citizens, and indignities to the officers of the Government, but scarcely a day passes but often that they have come to be commonplace; but an outrage was perpetrated at Nashville, Tenn., on the Louisville, Nashville and Cincinnati Short Line, which is a direct assault on a government officer, and demands prompt investigation.

Some few days ago, a highly respectable colored man, named Wm. H. Gibson—a resident of Louisville for more than twenty years—was removed from the Lebanon Branch Railroad, on which he was running as United States Mail Agent, and transferred to the Louisville, Lexington and Cincinnati Short Line in the same capacity, taking the route formerly filled in an able manner by Mr. John C. Nauts. Yesterday afternoon, as the train was approaching North Benson, it was flagged, and although having neither passengers or baggage to put off. It stopped at the depot, where a crowd of masked men were assembled. A white man of unusually large stature, named Howard, Clerk, & Conductor, of which is set apart as a mail-room and, approaching Mr. Gibson, the Mail Agent, struck him a severe blow over the eye, and then attempted to grapple with and throw him out of the car. Mr. Gibson defended himself as well as he could, and succeeded in freeing himself, when he retreated into the mail-room, which he locked and bolted. The Ku-Klux ruffians collected several others, as the train moved off, and boldly threatened that "if the agent should return to-day they would hang him."

On the arrival of the train in Louisville, last night, Mr. Gibson reported to Colonel Marshall, the agent of the Postal Department, who directed him to remain at home until the outrage could be investigated; meanwhile, an agent, whose person would be objectionable to the amiable ruffians along the route, will take Mr. Gibson's place.

It was rumored in the city, last night, that the telegraph office at Bardad, five miles this side of North Benson, had been closed, the operator and his instruments being brought to the city.

THE report of the United States Revenue Marine Service shows that at present the service has thirty-four cutters on the sea coast, great lakes and waters of the interior, twenty-five of which are on the Atlantic, six on the Pacific, and three on the lakes. The work done by these vessels during the past year was the rescue of 174 lives, the examination of 146,000 vessels, and the seizure of 1,000 for violation of revenue laws. Twelve hundred and twenty-four vessels were aided in distress. To accomplish all this the cruisers sailed 1,566,326 miles.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Japanese Government Buying Hogs in California.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SAN FRANCISCO, January 31.—The weather is fine and warm.

Hitherto the Japanese Government has prohibited pork swine as impure, but has recently decided that it is advisable to encourage the production of pork as an article of food, removed the prohibition, and sent agents to California, the last steamer to purchase stock for Government account.

The steamer for Yokohoma to-morrow, carries two pairs of live hogs, the brig Porter Edwards five hundred, and the ship St. Joseph two hundred more.

Knoxville.

EVANSVILLE, January 31.—Cotton firm at 16c for middlings. Tobacco active and advancing: sales of 73 hhds. Hay steady at $16 @18.25. Grain in good demand at former prices. Flour active and firm at $5.50@6 with sales unknown. Pork quiet at 11½c for good to choice. Bulk meats in fair demand and advancing prices. Mess pork $21.

NEW YORK CITY.

French and German Steamships Resume their Trips—Foreign Mail Service—The Farragut Monument—Suffocated by Gas—The Tehuantepec Canal, &c., &c.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, January 31, 1871.

BILLIARD MATCH.

Dion, of San Francisco, challenged Rudolphe to play a match of three games for $1,000 each. The money has been lodged, and Rudolph hase started for San Francisco.

FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

The Kerrigan contempt case, was before the Hudson county, N. J., Court yesterday. Peter Kerrigan sues Recorder Cope, of Hoboken, for $10,000 damages for false imprisonment two years ago. Kerrigan was arraigned before the Recorder for neglecting to clear the snow from off his sidewalk, for which he was fined. This incensed Kerrigan, and he insulted the Recorder, who committed him to the county jail for contempt of Court. The case was subsequently argued before the Court of Errors and Appeals of Trenton, when it was decided that Recorder Pope had exceeded his authority. Kerrigan afterwards commenced proceedings against Pope, laying damage at $10,000 for false imprisonment.

THE FARRAGUT MONUMENT

Association held its first regular meeting since their organization, in Mr. Grinnell's rooms at the naval office this afternoon, Gen. S. A. Dix in the chair. The object of the meeting was to adopt a set of resolutions which called for the appointment of the following committee: Moses H. Grinnell, Benj. H. Fields, R. W. Howes, S. B. Macy, General Irwin McDowell, Mr. Samuel Wetmore, Gen. Spinnell, Rear Admiral A. H. Foote, Hon. Mr. Chas. H. Marshall, H. J. Hoppin and Jackson Schultz, whose duty shall be to act as an executive committee to attempt to raise a fund of one hundred thousand dollars for the erection of a monument in this city to Admiral Farragut. Already seven thousand dollars have been contributed toward it, and now copies of the resolutions will be forwarded to the mayors of the several principal cities in the country, with subscription books to be filled up in their districts, if possible.

SUFFOCATED BY GAS.

A large and excited crowd has been collected throughout the day in the rear of the building No. 149 Third avenue, in which four persons were suffocated by the escape of gas, and this afternoon Coroner Schirmer held an inquest on the bodies of

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 1, 1871

HEADQUARTERS
REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
No. 1105 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA, January 30, 1871.

In pursuance of the Resolution of the Republican State Central Committee, adopted at Altoona, August 16, 1870, a State Convention, composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District in the number to which each district is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 2½o'clock, noon, on the 16th DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1871, to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and to take action upon the question of Constitutional Reform, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.

MARLON H. DICKINSON,
Chairman Executive Committee of State Central Committee.
GEORGE W. HAMBRIGHT,
H. S. OLAY,
JAMES W. M. NEVLIN, } Secretaries.
ja27

BONDS at Frankfort 95¼.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 111@111¼.

OF THE twenty most prosperous cities in the United States, Pittsburgh stands the sixteenth.

A COLORED BARBER, named Nelson Walker, has been admitted to practice in the Criminal Court of Memphis, Tennessee.

OUR dispatches from Harrisburg state that Mr. White has objected his fee bill off the calendar for the purpose of amendment.

OVER 123,351,226 passengers have been carried over the Massachusetts railroads within the past five years, out of which only 67 have been injured.

WE PLACE NO RELIANCE in the rumored report that the intropid young Gambetta has closed his brilliant but disastrous career by taking his own life.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* urges the Legislature to act promptly with reference to negro testimony, and says that the feeling is almost general in favor of it.

THE NAPOLEONIC FAMILY will find no rosy path leading to the French throne. Already the storm is brewing and the problem grows interesting who shall rule over France.

AFTER the first of July, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland will be the only British possessions north of the United States not members of the Dominicon Confederacy.

GENERAL SHERMAN has taken the position that the Krupp steel guns are infinitely superior to the cast-iron guns of General Rodman, and indeed superior to all others. A portion of the army appropriation will be used to test the comparative merits of the Krupp and Rodman guns.

THE contingent expenses of Congress, so far as the House is concerned, deserve some comment. We are informed that it required $1,500 to bury a Congressman, $870 to arrest Patrick Woods, hauling documents to and from the House cost the neat little sum of $7,500, and contested elections, cost $51,300. These are a very few of the items, but few as they are in number, they are sufficiently suggestive in point of fact.

IT IS A PLEASURE to find that some good may come from everything. The Governor of Mississippi has made a practical application of this fact, by recommending that a tax be placed on bowie-knives and pistols. We would think this would yield quite a large revenue to that State, even with the further recommendation of the Governor, that the carrying of concealed weapons be declared a misdemeanor and the use of them except in self defence be made a felony. The recommendation is a good one, but will not become a law in Mississippi. The citizens of that State cannot afford it.

LAND GRABBING SCHEMES in the Senate are comparatively a failure. The Committee on Public Lands, has cognizance of all such bills, and treats them with very little favor or respect. The general impression is that the Committee room is the grave of all such bills, and no one hears of them after the door is once closed on them. Should any be reported in the House, we hope hereafter like action will be taken on them. There has been such a general expression of opinion against these schemes, that those who persist in favoring them this session, will, in all human probability, be deprived of the possibility of doing so hereafter.

THE Committee of Ways and Means postponed a vote on the subject of the Income tax, because of the absence of one of its members, whose vote is necessary to make a majority in favor of repeal. Mr. Allison heretofore has expressed his willingness to have this tax repealed, but Secretary Boutwell has interviewed him, and changed his opinion so that he will now vote against the repeal. When Mr. McCarthy returns a vote will be taken and a bill reported. We cannot appreciate this fight over relieving our people of this tax. There seems almost a mania on the part of some members of Congress to quarrel with public opinion in this respect. The fact that General Pleasonton and Secretary Boutwell have taken opposite sides on this question with reference to the profits derived by continuing the tax, ought to be sufficient of itself to repeal the law. Onerous and inquisitorial it ought not to be allowed to remain on our statute books, one moment after a doubt arises over it being advantageous to the government.

THE *Dispatch* endeavors to make a little thunder of its own, on a very small scale, however, by recklessly impeaching the honesty of the City Councils, because, forsooth, the Appropriation bill is larger this year than for 1870. Inasmuch as the *Dispatch* does not run the affairs of the city as it did in days of yore, its continual harping and carping becomes amusing to an extreme. As a class, Councils are made up of as honest, capable, intelligent and trustworthy citizens as could be selected from among our people, and it is sheer nonsense, if not absolute impudence, for any journal to charge them with legislating contrary to the best interests of the city or to the letter and spirit of their official oaths. The chronic grumbling of the *Dispatch* about Councilmen and their proceedings may or may not arise out of the recollection of the rebuke it received, along with four votes, when it was refused the city printing at less than cost rates. Notwithstanding the appropriation bill has passed and received the expected condemnation from the *Dispatch*, the City Councils have not yet determined to disband but will meet as usual here after.

THE CLAIMS for damages, arising from the seizure of property during the rebellion, frequently assume a character far from pleasant to those who have profited by the seizure. During the war, a quantity of cotton and molasses was captured by Admiral Porter's fleet. It was condemned and sold for about $600,000. Half of this was divided among the captors, and half paid to the United States Treasury. Admiral Porter's share was $11,000. There is however, a little provision in the law regulating these captures, that prevents the confiscation of property owned and abandoned by Union men. The original owners of the cotton and molasses, captured by Porter, have now come forward, and a court has decided that their property under the law was not liable to confiscation. Congress has still to act upon it, and the Committee on Claims has decided to report a bill setting aside the amount paid to the United States, subject to the order of the Court. This will operate very well so far as the amount paid into the Treasury is regarded, but we apprehend there will be some difficulty over successfully getting back the $250,000 paid as prize money to the captors. Admiral Porter's $11,000, might be gained—perhaps.

THE CASE OF GEORGE CHORPENNING'S claim of over four hundred thousand dollars for mail service, certainly requires more investigation than it has yet received. The manner in which it is presented to the public at present, is full of mysterious intimations, of so grave a character, that in justice to all concerned there should be further developments. If the report as it reaches us is true, a fraud has been perpetrated, that should consign every man engaged in it to the utter condemnation of the people, if not to actual punishment. It bears the finger marks of a conspiracy to defraud wilfully and intentionally, and we do not think that it makes the slightest difference whose names may be connected therewith, the whole affair should be thoroughly ventilated and exposed. Independent of this however, there is another lesson conveyed by the information already received. The bill was delayed until the last day of the session of Congress, and then rushed through the House and Senate, carelessly, indifferently and criminally. There is no excuse for this, and it requires some effort to believe, that careful men could be guilty of such acts. We are pleased that the whole matter has come to light before the fraud, if it be one, was beyond prevention, and we earnestly hope, that some further action will be taken, by which the names of all parties concerned may be brought before the public, with facts sufficient to show just how much they were personally interested.

THE SURRENDER OF PARIS is an accomplished fact but the consequences to follow are still resting darkly in the future. Our dispatches announce great consternation, astonishment and dissatisfaction existing in the northern part of France over the capitulation, the people seeming to have been hoping against hope for Paris to withstand the rain of shell poured into her streets from the batteries of the invaders while her citizens were actually starving. But the French need not make any show of continued opposition to the Germans. No shadow of good could come from such a suicidal and obstinate policy but, on the contrary, a guerilla warfare would carry with it most horrible hardships and dreadful disaster. It is true bravery to submit when resistance to the foe is hopelessly vain, rather than to sacrifice innocent lives in the continuance of a war virtually terminated. This the people of France should learn from the history of their own conquests. But we are unwilling to believe that any part of France will continue the war longer. Quiet will ensue after the chagrin and mortification following the galling defeat shall have passed away and a sober realization of the true condition of affairs takes the place of a feeble demonstration of unbroken pride on the part of the French. Germany has no disposition to prosecute the war against unorganized guerillas, but if forced to do so by harassing annoyance the retaliation will be justly severe. It is to be hoped then that the treaty of peace now ratified by Gambetta will be generally accepted by the French people and that the cessation of warfare will be universal throughout the scourged country.

PETROLEUM.

From the annual circular of F. Kunths we find the following account of the stocks of oil, loading and afloat, for the five principal ports of Europe January 1st 1870 and 1871. It will be noticed that the stock on hand is largely in excess of that of last year:

	1870—Brls.	1871—Brls.
Bremen	98,892	120,483
Antwerp	64,000	163,000
Hamburg	54,400	57,500
Rotterdam	31,000	23,500
Stetten	22,000	26,200
Total	270,292	390,683
1871		390,683
1870		270,292
Increase, bbls		120,391
Total casks, 1870		140,676
Total casks, 1871		86,250
Decrease, casks		54,426

The large surplus will no doubt soon be distributed through the interior, now that the war is over.

REVOLUTION.

Democracy in the Indiana Legislature has thrown aside all timidity, and comes out before the Union with undoubted Copperheadism. In the Senate there is a bill denying the validity of the Fifteenth Amendment, and declaring that any prior ratification of that Amendment was invalid.

We have had occasion to call on our readers more than once, to take notice of this feature of Democracy. In the South their little game of hide and seek was long since played out, and such men as Toombs, Stephens, Blair and others, openly advocated a violation of these Constitutional provisions. The Northern Democrats deemed it more politic to disguise their true feelings a little longer, and so have been comparatively quiet. Indiana however has broken loose from policy, and plainly indicates what the future action of the Democrats will be, should that party ever get into power. There is no doubt, that an effort will be made, in such an event, to unsettle the whole Union, and place us once more battling with revolutionary acts. General Grant's great infamy in the eyes of Democracy, consists in having dared as President of the United States to spend a season at Long Branch. This has been the character of all the charges made against him. Those who have found fault with him for this, are daily plotting to gain power that they may undo all the work of reconstruction for the past ten years. A trifling victory has made them bold, and they now are advocating revolutionary measures while permitted to "fret and strut" their short hour on the political stage. We rejoice that they are unmasking, and sincerely hope that they will have so far committed themselves before the coming campaign as to be thoroughly known, just for what they are —revolutionists.

ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Again the rumor reaches us, and if possible of a more positive character than it has assumed heretofore, that negotiations for the settlement of the Alabama Claims has been re-opened. A Cabinet meeting has been held at Washington, where the whole subject was informally discussed, and an effort made to arrive at some basis on which a settlement could be effected. England it is said is very desirous that this question should be set at rest. It is difficult to understand why, when both the English government and our own, are so eagerly anxious to get rid of this bone of contention, that some solution of the difficulty is not reached. When both parties are willing, there should not be much time employed in adjusting the difficulty. The fact however is, that England is not altogether to blame for the delay. Our own government has had a little too much trifling in the matter, and has not exactly determined what will be the conditions on which a settlement must be effected. We say *must*, for to that sooner or later the question will resolve itself. We cannot afford to have a just claim held in abeyance for years, advancing when England retires, and withdrawing when England shows a disposition to fight. We are either right or wrong, and even if positively right, ought never to have made a claim unless we intended to stand by it, under all hazards. The first thing to be settled is what we will do—and *all* that we will do. If we are not prepared to enforce our demands, then do not let our Government make any. If we are prepared to enforce them, then let them be made and adhered to. We are tired with hearing of negotiations over this Alabama difficulty when these negotiations never amount to anything whatever. If the Cabinet is really at work, let it act cautiously and discreetly, settle the first point, on what conditions a settlement will be made, and then demand it. If we do not intend to do this, abandon the claims altogether.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

Last week we took grounds against a certain bill known on the Legislative calendar as "No. 56"—the provisions of which restore to the borough of Sharpsburg the old ordinance relative to the opening, grading and paving of streets. Our opposition to its passage was made on general principles, not that we had any particular desire to kill that one special bill. Since the appearance of our protest against its passage, however, many good and influential citizens have called to thank us for its publication, and to urge our continued efforts against *all* special legislation that is not absolutely required for the public good. During the last political campaign in this county the most serious, as well as the most unanswerable charge against the Republican party, was, that its record at Harrisburg in the matter of special legislation was anything but creditable to the wisdom and integrity of its representatives The accusation was supported by facts, and could only be met by a firm pledge that our delegates would ignore all such bills and effect a reform in that direction. This abuse has gradually grown until, as a member himself expressed it, "nine-tenths of the business of the Legislature is what falls under the name of special legislation." The people of the whole State are exasperated on this subject, and it will not be safe for any legislator to disregard their already expressed views on the question. Matters of grave interest to the Commonwealth at large are hurriedly passed upon without deliberate thought and deliberation, in order to afford the members opportunity to get through as rapidly as possible the thousands of private bills in which they may or may not be pecuniarily interested. There are at least sound grounds for suspicion that all is not right when we see legislators evincing but little concern in public matters, and a feverish anxiety to put private bills through at galloping speed, despite the general remonstrance against such a course. The masses of the Republican party mean true reform, and about the best way to start in the work is to root out the pernicious system of special legislation, that has been so securely planted in the State Assembly.

LETTER FROM PHILADELPHIA.

[From Our Own Correspondent]
PHILADELPHIA, January 30, 1871.

Philadelphia was visited last week with a severe snow storm, which greatly obstructed the passenger railways, and impeded locomotion of every description. On Thursday and Friday the streets were comparatively deserted. Few had any strong inclination to brave the pelting storm, except those whose business required it. On each side of most of the narrow streets the snow is piled up yet from three to five feet, and the passenger cars cannot make their trips with the usual regularity. To-day a slight thaw has set in, and there are indications of rain.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The city decided at the ballot box last Fall, by a large majority, that the public buildings, about which there has been so much discussion, should be located on the Penn squares. The anti-Penn squarettes, of whom there is a considerable number, are throwing every obstacle possible in the way to prevent the will of the majority from being carried out. An appeal was made to the Supreme Court on the ground that the erection of public buildings on these squares, corner of Broad and Market streets, would be in direct controvertion of the will of William Penn. The Supreme Court, however, decided against them, and in favor of the majority. Last week their opposition assumed another form. A bill was introduced in the Legislature, and an ordinance in the councils, providing that the cost of the buildings should be limited to four millions of dollars, and that a special tax should be levied on the property on the neighborhood, which would be specially benefited. There is no doubt, however, that the building will be erected in the site designated, and will cover, not only the squares on either side of Market street, but also the street itself, and perhaps the intersection of both, which, it is argued, will mar their beauty.

STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

No little indignation has been expressed by the great body of the citizens here at the course pursued by a number of the delegation to the Legislature from this city and county, in regard to the granting of the charter to the American Steamship Company of Philadelphia, among the corporators of which are John Edgar Thompson, Esq., and Hon. Thomas A. Scott. The bill chartering the Company passed the State Senate, and was sent to the House, where several of the members of the Philadelphia delegation opposed its immediate passage on the ground, ostensibly, that it was of so much importance that it required the most deliberate consideration, and especially as it exempted the property of the Company from taxation. We have no right to question the honesty of the purpose of those, who by their opposition sent it to the Committee on Corporations, where it must remain for some two weeks or more. But we do not think that any such precaution was necessary. The bill is plain, and easily understood, and in our opinion should have been passed at once. It is some thirteen or fourteen years since the Philadelphia and Liverpool (now known as the Inman) line of steamers was withdrawn from the Delaware for want of support, and taken to the North River. The great State of Pennsylvania has had no direct steam communication with Europe since that time. This we have always held to be humiliating to the Keystone State, and a serious drawback to her commercial and material interests. The matter is now in the hands of gentlemen who never allow the term failure to be inscribed in their vocabulary, and they should receive all necessary encouragement consistent with the rights of the people.

Instead of obstacles being cast in their way, they should rather be removed. As a citizen of Pennsylvania, deeply interested in her honor, development and prosperity, we say with all our heart, let the charter be granted at once, and the property of the company exempted from taxation. Pennsylvania will soon become—it has already—an important state of the great highway between Europe and the East. The Pennsylvania railroad now reaching nearly, as we are informed, from ocean to ocean, will do the great carrying trade of the East. Why should merchandise carried from China through Pennsylvania be sent to New York to be shipped in English bottoms? The capitalists of our State have been playing too long into the hands of New York, and contributing to her aggrandisement, and now when a favorable opportunity presents itself for turning the tide, it should be cordially embraced. The establishment of a line of steamers between Philadelphia to Liverpool will prove highly advantageous to Pennsylvania. Let goods from the East be shipped from Philadelphia in American bottoms.

CAMDEN & AMBOY R. R.

Notwithstanding it has been announced again and again in the papers that the Camden & Amboy and New Jersey Railway has been leased to the Pennsylvania Central, the matter has not been consummated as yet. There are a great many details which have to be carefully scrutinized before the lease can be executed. The subject has been referred to a committee by the directors of both roads, and it is expected that it will be some time before the arrangement will be completed.

UNION PACIFIC R. R.

During the past week there was quite a gathering, we are informed, of railroad men in New York. It is stated that one of the principal matters under consideration was the directorship of the Union Pacific Railroad. Among those mentioned as directors, we hear the names of Andrew Carnegie, Esq., so long and favorably known as the superintendent of the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and now President of the Union Iron Works, of Pittsburgh, George M. Pullman, inventor and patentee of the Pullman Palace Coaches, and Hon. Thomas A. Scott, first Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad. These gentlemen are all well qualified for any railroad position, and if the Union Pacific railroad is to be placed under their direction, it is apparent that the chartering of the American Steamship Company of Philadelphia should not be delayed for a moment.

Speaking of Hon. Thomas A. Scott, Vice-President of the P. R. R., brings to our recollection a very high and well-deserved compliment which we heard paid him a short time since by the solicitor of a rival line. Speaking of the extensive ramifications of the road with which Mr. Scott has been so long and advantageously connected, the lawyer referred to, said: "If Thomas A. Scott were to die, there could not be found another man in all the country that could manage the Pennsylvania Railroad as successfully as he has done, or carry out as successfully as he will undoubtedly do, if he lives, the plans he has laid down." This, so far as we know, is the universal opinion of railroad and business men. The cry of "monopoly" is sometimes raised by men who do not understand in all cases what they say. There is no true Pennsylvanian but desires that our State should have the "monopoly" of the carrying trade between the two oceans, and if it shall enjoy it, the credit and honor will be due to Hon. Thos. A. Scott. Some two years since we intimated that this was his intention. Everything that is apparent in the matter now goes to verify our prediction. If he had allowed some other channel to secure the "monopoly," there would have been no end to the fault-finding of Pennsylvanians. Then let praise be as cordial, as fault-finding would have been bitter, if every effort had not been made to secure the contemplated end.

GEN. CAMERON.

When the vote was taken on the income tax last year in the Senate, the press in different portions of the State and elsewhere was loud in its denunciation of General Cameron, because he was absent. His absence was attributed to a desire on his part to "dodge" the question. It was not certainly blameworthy for a gentleman of his advanced age to leave the Senate chamber at a late hour of the night, especially, if we remember aright, as he was "paired off." When the vote was taken last week the venerable Senator was in his place, and voted to repeal the law imposing the "obnoxious" tax. Will those who abused him then, give him credit now? We shall see.

PERSONAL.

We are under many obligations to our sincere friend James Graham, Esq., of the firm of James Graham & Co., wholesale grocers, D. M. Boyd, Esq., the ever faithful and attentive Assistant General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the P. R. R., and James M. Ferguson Esq., of the firm of S. A. George & Co., lithographers and electrotypers, for numerous courtesies recently extended.

As THERE SEEMS to be a misunderstanding relative to Mr. White's bill, with regard to when the law is to take effect for those holding office at the time of the late election, we publish the section of the bill referring to that point:

SECTION 9. That on and after the first day of July aforesaid all the above named officers and their clerks and deputies shall be paid for their services by fixed and specific salaries, which shall be a charge upon the county treasury to the extent of the fees collected and paid in each office respectively or earned, where fees are chargeable upon the county treasury, and said salaries shall be paid monthly on the second Monday of the month succeeding that on which the services were rendered. *Provided*, That the Controller shall not countersign a warrant for the payment of any officer or his clerks or deputies, who shall not have filed the receipt and transcript provided for in this act. *And provided further*, that after ascertaining the amount due the clerks or deputies in each office, if there has not been a sum sufficient from fees received and paid in, or received and due by the county for services rendered to pay the full amount of the salary for the month of the officer holding said office, he shall only receive such proportion of his monthly salary as the fees received or earned will allow, but such deficiency shall be made good the next month or any subsequent month during his term of office, if the fees received or earned amount to sufficient to pay said deficiency after paying the clerks and deputies in full, and after also paying the share of the fees due the Commonwealth and all the moneys arising from fees, perquisites and emoluments above said salaries and the share of the State shall accrue to the benefit of the county, *except in the case of those of the above named officers now in office, who were elected prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy to whom, during their unexpired term of office shall be paid all the monies collected for fees, or earned and due by the county in their several offices after paying the clerks and deputies and the State's share as above provided.*

The Palace of the Cæsars.

Miss Brewster writes from Rome to the Boston *Daily Advertiser* the following account of the excavations on the site of the Palace of the Cæsars, which the Italian Government has just purchased of the ex-Emperor Napoleon:

Chevalier Rosa is the emperor of excavators; he is not a learned archæologist, nor even a good classical scholar, but he is a true nineteenth century man, practical, systematical and a strict economist. The Roman archæologists are wonderful men; nowhere in the world can be found the superiors of Padre Touglorge de Rossi, Heusen, Visconti and some others. But with all their vast amount of learning they have made no such satisfactory work as Rosa, who is a pigmy to them in point of scientific knowledge. They have contented themselves with digging holes, taking out works of art, satisfying some mooted point among the learned, and then leaving the discovered buildings to go to ruin. As to the information of the unlearned, this has been disregarded by most of them. Rosa, on the contrary, took the Palace of the Cæsars and has worked very differently; every step of the way he has marked, every inch has been examined, every fresco and decoration has been sacredly preserved, and every portion carefully studied and labelled, so that "he who runs may read." Persons of ordinary education can go there and see before them not only the hill as Augustus lived on it, but trace out the mysterious galleries of the house of Tiberius' father, see where Cicero lived, and his rival, Lucius, Hortensius, who watered his fruit trees with wine, and for the death of tame fish. And not only these, but the sacred walls of Romulus, the pomarium, the ancient gates, and the very spot of Ara Maxima can be seen—places whose sites have been quarrelled over for centuries by the learned. We can stand by a well on whose curb are the marks of the chain by which Roman woman drew water before the period of the aqueducts. Practical common sense, order, system and care have done more on that little spot in a short time than the learned have accomplished for ages in all Rome. So no wonder the Italian Government passed over the claims of the learned Roman archæologists, and selected Rosa as the Superintendent-in-Chief of the whole commission of Roman excavations.

SPEAKING of Booth, says a New York paper, reminds us that our school girls will now be indulging their insane propensity to fall desperately in love with that unfortunate gentleman. Mr. Booth being a middle-aged and respectable member of society, does not entirely appreciate their half-fledged attentions. We remember that once he returned the letters of a couple of stricken damsels to their respective fathers with explanatory notes. The result may be imagined.

OUR society has undergone a great reaction from the flashy over-refinement of a few years ago, and the manners and conversation of the younger set are getting to be altogether too free to be salutary. Parents don't keep half watch enough over their daughters now-a-days. *New York Mail.*

LOOK AT THIS LIST OF HAIR PREPARATIONS!

Ring's Ambrosia, Sterling's Ambrosia.
Ayer's Hair Vigor, Burrett's Hair Renewer.
Upham's Curling Fluid, Barry's Tyrrcopherous.
Thibbet's, Allens, Woods', Circassian, Spalding's and Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Renewer. Bowie's Colorine, Upham's and Klomer's Hair Dyes.
Persons wishing any of the above can rely on getting the genuine article at the lowest prices, at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG AND FAMILY MEDICINE DEPOT.
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) street.

OUR INVISIBLE ENEMIES.

The raw, astringent atmosphere of winter creates and aggravates many ailments. To protect themselves as effectually as possible against the invisible dangers which surround them at this season, should be the especial care of persons constitutionally delicate. As there is no medicine preparation in use which so thoroughly braces and invigorates the stomach, the liver and the nerves, as Hostetter's Bitters, a course of that agreeable tonic is particularly advisable for dyspeptic, bilious and nervous sufferers, in the cold, damp, and trying weather which generally prevails in our climate at this period of the year. Sudden chills have a very bad effect upon dyspeptics and individuals of bilious habits, not unfrequently producing congestion of the liver or bowels, or low fevers, sometimes of an intermittent or remittent character. Attacks of rheumatism are also to be apprehended, and where there is a tendency to that complaint the Bitters will be found the best preventive. The operation of the great vegetable tonic is direct and simple. It stimulates and strengthens the digestive and secretive organs and the nerves, and puts the system in a condition to resist the action of those formidable foes of vitality, a low temperature and unwholesome winds and fogs. By quickening the superficial circulation, without creating anything approaching to fever, it imparts tone to the skin, and thus renders the surface of the body comparatively impervious to unhealthy external influences.

Johnson's Rheumatic Compound.
Sellers Imperial Cough Syrups.
Lindsays Impr'd Blood Searcher.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

No medicine ever offered to the public for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, &c., has gained such a wide and spread reputation as JOHNSON'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND; it is without doubt an invaluable medicine. Testimonials have been received from *rich and poor, learned and unlearned, civilian and soldier*, while physicians recommend it and use it in their practice.

1871. ESTABLISHED 1833.

SELLERS IMPERIAL COUGH SYRUP.

We beg to call to the minds of our readers that this season of the year, above all others is the one in which they are liable to COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, &c., whilst the LITTLE ONES are in constant danger of that most *alarming* and *fatal* of all diseases, CROUP.

It is, therefore, necessary that every family should provide a positive remedy, one that is ready for use at all times.

SELLER'S COUGH SYRUP you will find a sure and speedy remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, and all disease arising from them.

LINDSAYS BLOOD SEARCHER.

The Blood is the very fountain of life, therefore, if we wish to restore health, we must first purify the blood, and to insure continued health *keep it pure*. LINDSAY'S BLOOD SEARCHER is the safest and most effectual medicine for obtaining this desired effect, is also the most delicate and safest to use it.

THESE REMEDIES ARE SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. Prepared only by

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
No. 45 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FABER &

VAN DOREN,

367 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,

IRON AND WOOD WORKING

MACHINERY,

Steam Pumps,

Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,

STEAM FIRE ENGINES,

BELTING,

Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRATES.

GRATES.

Keep Your Houses Clean,
AND
SAVE FUEL,
BY USING THE
Wellman Patent Reflector
STOVE AND GRATE.

Which Stand Without a Rival.

The WELLMAN STOVE is furnished with the "REFLECTOR GRATE," and possesses all the advantages of an open fire place; it is specially adapted to houses where the flues are too small to admit a grate, and affords all the comforts of a CHEERFUL OPEN FIRE.

1st. As a radiator of heat it has double the intensity of any other grate.

2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—no soot, or dust escaping into the room—both in the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.

3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is so completely consumed, that nothing remains but the finest ashes.

4th. As an economizer of fuel—there being an *actual saving* of at least 25 per cent.

5th. It is highly ornamental.

6th. It is set so deep in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.

7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.

Samples may be seen and references had at the store of W. BARNES, corner of 24 avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh; W. P. GOODWIN, 66 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY, corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.

Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers,
West Point Foundry.
de11

GRAFF,

HUGUS

& CO.,

Manufacturers of

Cooking and Heating

STOVES,

RANGES, FURNACES,

AND

Fine Grate Fronts,

INCLUDING THE

COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,

Confidence Cook Stove,

The Boston

DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED

Cooking Range,

Nile's Improved Star Range,

AND

FIERY FURNACE.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:

206 and 208

Liberty Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S.

Striped and Barred

NAINSOOKS.

Plain Nainsooks and Jaconets.

A New Stock of

Light and Dark Prints,

SHIRTING PRINTS.

Shirting and Sheeting Muslins.
White and Colored Table Damasks.
Marseilles and Honeycomb Quilts.
Towelings and Table Napkins.
Plain and Fancy Shirt Fronts.

Carpet Chains

AND

COTTON BATTING.

Ladies and Gents' Fancy Handkerchiefs.
A large assortment of new style Paper Collars.
Shawls, Skirts and Underwear.
Lace Collars, Scarfs, Ribbons and Flowers.

AT

POPULAR PRICES

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

160 and 162 Federal Street, Allegheny.

TUESDAY, January 24.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!

Joseph Horne & Co.

ANNOUNCE THAT THEY HAVE THIS DAY REMOVED THEIR

RETAIL DEPARTMENTS

From Market Street House to their

NEW ROOMS,

Library Building,

Nos. 197 and 199 PENN STREET,

Where they are now opened and will be pleased to receive the calls of their many patrons and the public generally.

The Market Street Stores will be used from this date exclusively for the accommodation of their

Wholesale Trade.

ja24

COST PRICES

FOR

Fine Dry Goods.

Shawls,
Suits,
Silks,
Dress Goods,

BELL & MOORHOUSE,

Are offering the balance of their stock at and under

COST PRICES.

W. GIBSON MILLER,
Secretary.
ja23:197-MWF

On a Par with Gold!

WE NOW OFFER

Our New Stock

OF

DRY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS

AT

EASTERN PRICES.

BUYERS ARE INVITED TO

Examine our Goods & Prices

ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street.
RICHARD S. BREED.....JOHN J. HENDERSON

R. E. Breed & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

CHINA,

Glass and Earthenware,

BRITANNIA

AND

Silver Plated Ware,

TABLE CUTLERY.

No. 100 Wood St.

BOUQUETS,

BASKETS OF FLOWERS,
CANARY BIRDS,
BIRD CAGES,
RUSTIC and
WIRE BASKETS,
GOLD FISH and
AQUARIUM,
STUFFED BIRDS,
IMMORTELLES,
DYED MOSS,
FERN CASES, &c.

For sale by

J. E. & A. MURDOCH,
de31 Florists, 112 Smithfield street.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

WAGNER, LEECH & CO., Pittsburgh.
McHENRY, LEECH & CO., Philadelphia.

PITTSBURGH, January 2, 1871.

We have this day formed a Copartnership as Brokers and Commission Merchants in Petroleum and its products. Warehouse, Delaware River, Philadelphia.

A. R. McHENRY, Sr., Philadelphia.
RICHARD T. LEECH, Philadelphia.
ja16:12 I. WAGNER, Pittsburgh.

EDWARD HERLINE.....HOWARD B. HAMILTON

HERLINE & CO.,

LITHOGRAPHERS, ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS, No. 403 CHERRY ALLEY, corner 3d avenue, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Special attention given to Checks, Drafts

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIALTIES

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S.

At 25 Cents, One Case

All Wool Cassimeres,

A GREAT BARGAIN.

At 75c. Black Waterproof Cloth, a good article.
At 12½c., Bookfold Plaid Flannels.
At 18¾c., double width Poplin Alpacas.
At 25c., yard wide Heavy Poplins.

At $1.00,

LADIES' KID GLOVES,

AN EXTRA GOOD BARGAIN.

At 62½c. Misses Long Plaid Shawls.
At $1. Ladies' Breakfast Shawls, large size.
At 62½c., Ladies Balmoral Skirts, a great bargain.
At 37½c., Ladies' Gored Jean Skirts.

At 6¼c. and 8¼c.,

FAST COLORED CALICOS,

EXTRA GOOD FOR PRICE.

And Many Other Attractive Bargains,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

160 and 162 Federal Street, Allegheny.

STATEMENT OF THE
PEOPLES' INSURANCE CO.

Of Pittsburgh, Pa., from January 1st to December 31st, 1870. Published in accordance with the requirements of the 15th section of an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved April 2d, 1836.

1. Capital Stock paid in.....$100,000
With privilege of increasing to.....$200,000

2. ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages	$ 41,750 00	
Loans on Collaterals and Bonds	65,105 00	
Bills Receivable	1,506 81	
Premium Notes	20,926 00	
Stock Notes	16,000 00	
Book Accounts	2,254 67	
Cash	5,108 02	
		152,692 50
3. Amount of Premiums received	$ 69,582 00	
4. Amount of Interest received	10,296 05	
Balance Jan. 1st, 1870	59,561 90	
	$139,759 95	
5. DISBURSEMENTS.		
Losses	$55,607 43	
Taxes & Stamps	1,574 67	
Returned Premiums, Reinsurance and Commissions	8,640 36	
Salaries, rent and all other expenses	7,566 49	
Dividends	15,787 50	
	87,667 45	
		52,092 50
Office Furniture		500 00
Accrued Interest and Salvages due Company		250 00
Due on Open Cargo Policies		500 00
Capital Stock		100,000 00
Assets, January 1st, 1871		$153,759 50
6. Amount of Outstanding Risks, December 31, 1870		$4,488,319 20
7. Amount of Losses unadjusted and debts due by the Company not exceeding		$5,000 21

ja27: 98-MWF WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.

STATEMENT
OF THE
Federal Insurance Co.,
OF ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.,
FROM JUNE 1st, 1870, TO DECEMBER 31st 1870, INCLUSIVE.

Published in accordance with the requirements of the 15th section of an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved April 2d, 1836.

1. Capital Stock.....$100,000
With privilege of increasing to.....$200,000

2. ASSETS.

Stock Due Bills, payable on demand, and each secured by two approved names	$ 80,000 00	
Mortgages	14,300 00	
Bills Receivable	4,700 75	
Cash in Bank	4,467 60	
Book Accounts, for Premiums	1,583 75	
Office Furniture and Safe	469 04	
		$105,844 14
3. Amount of Premiums received to 1870	$ 10,576 56	
4. Amount of Interest	1,349 02	
		$11,925 69
5. PAID IN 1870, as follows:		
Losses	$ 7,452 46	
Return Premiums and Re-insurance	730 19	
Taxes and Stamps	417 79	
Commissions	133 04	
Salaries, Rent and all other expenses than those above enumerated	2,539 48	
		$6,681 46
Outstanding risks to amount,		$733,848 39.

W. GIBSON MILLER,
Secretary.
ja23:197-MWF

New Goods! Fresh Goods!

FISH AND SALT!

JAMES CONNOR,

Wholesale Grocer,

No. 355 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

LAKE FISH—7 5/20 half barrels.
LAKE HERRING—1 200 half barrels.
LAKE HERRING—2 318 quarter barrels.
No. 1 WHITE FISH—200 half barrels.
No. 2 LAKE TROUT—200 half barrels.
BROOMS—250 dozen assorted, in store and for sale by

JAMES CONNOR,
Wholesale Grocer, No. 355 Liberty Street.
ja26:m27-SMW

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER

The attention of

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

ja29:tf

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, January 31, 1871.

There is a manifold improvement in the condition of the money markets. The offerings at the various banks have been decreasing in amount and urgency, while the street is getting scarce of what can be called strictly first class paper. Difficulty is experienced in passing the close examination, just now the style at the boards, but there is, notwithstanding, a more confident feeling prevailing. Current rates range from 8 to 9, inside of bank, with double names, and from 9 to 12 outside.

There is more activity in local stocks, with freer disposition to sell. Bank Shares are steady, as about previous quotations, perhaps, on the whole, a fraction lower.

Allegheny Valley Bonds are held at 80¾. No sales for a few days past.

Consolidation 7's are dull at 99, with very light transactions.

Columbia Oil Stock is a fraction weaker, and may be quoted at $1?@1?¼. Sales of about 300 shares at $1?¼@1?. The decline in production is about balanced by the rise in oil. The prospect for the next quarterly dividend is a flattering one.

The New York market is steady with especial activity in Gold and Government bonds. The large purchases by the Assistant Treasurer, put them up from ¼ to ¾ per cent.

The Railway list was weaker throughout, save in Lake Shore which advanced one per cent, and Wabash 1¾ higher.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh is quoted Ex dividend, and is reported strong at ¾, advance against a generally heavy market.

Express stocks are all firm, and the disposition towards an upward movement continues. Western Union Telegraph is also active and higher.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Monday.	Tuesday.
Bonds—1881	..13?	13?¼
5-20—1862	..10?¾	10?¾
" 1864	..10?¾	10?¾
" 1865	..10?	10?
" 1865 new	..10?¾	10?¾
" 1867	..10?¾	10?¾
" 1868	..10?¾	10?¾
10-40s	..10?¾	10?¾
Currency 6's	..11?½	11?½
Gold	..111	111¼

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	94½	94¾
Do Scrip	21¼	21¾
Erie	21¾	22
Sending	98¾	98¾
Lake Shore	94¾	95¼
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	104¾	104¾
Rock Island	108	108
Chicago & N. W.	75¾	75¾
Do. Preferred	86¾	86¾
St. Paul. Common	53¾	53¾
Do. Preferred	74¾	75
Wabash	51½	53¾
Do. Preferred	75¾	75¾
Ohio & Mississippi	35¾	35¾
Pacific Mail	69¾	67
West. Union Telegraph	68¾	69¾
Adams Express	67	67
U. S. Express	41¾	42

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	11?	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1865	8?
U. S. 6s 1881	13?	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1867	9
U. S. 5-20 1862	10?	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1868	8?
U. S. 5-20 1864	9?	U. S. 10-40s	7?
U. S. 5-20 1865	9?	U. S. 6s Currency	11?
U. S. 5-20	9?	Cy. Pos'tive	11?

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, January 31, 1871.

Gold strong and rather active at 111@111¼. Loans 4½@5 per cent. Clearances, forty-six millions.

Government bonds strong and active today. Prominent among buyers were some German houses. The ten-forties advanced to 109¾, closing at which is a rise of about one per cent. within the week. These bonds to-day tend flat, which indicates considerable short interest, although the supply of bonds in the market is small. The stock market at the close was heavy.

In railway shares the somewhat unsettled business of the day, because of the peculiar interest centered in a few stocks and the general fluctuations were slight. The greatest change was in Union Pacific, which ranged between 36¾@38, Wabash ranged at 51¾@53¾, and Lake Shore from 93¾ to 94¾. Outside these stocks the market was dull and changes unimportant. Lake Shore was probably the greatest favorite, and dealings in it were quite liberal. The market was a comparative contest for election. Express stocks were active and higher. Money easy at 5 to 5 per cent. State securities quiet and steady.

Sterling Exchange 9?.

Coupons '81 111¾; do '62 109¾; do '64 109¾; do '65 new 109¾; do '65 109¾; do '67 109¾; do 10-40s 109¾; currency 6s 109¾; Western Union Telegraph Company bonds, Series B, 83¾; do preferred 81½; Adams Express 67; Wells and Fargo 68¾; American Union Express 41¾; Pacific Mail 69¾; Erie 21¾; Reading 95¾; New York Central 94¾; Scrip 20¾; Erie 21¾; preferred 39; Harlem 131½; preferred 131½; Hudson River 131½; Michigan Central 131½; Michigan Southern 83¾; Illinois Central 131½; Cleveland and Pittsburg 104¾; Chicago and Rock Island 108; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne 96; Chicago and Northwestern 75¾; preferred 86¾; Rock Island 108; New Jersey Central 103¾; Ohio and Mississippi 35¾; C. C. C. & I. 85; Burlington and Quincy 156; Lake Shore 94¾; Illinois Central 131½; Cumberland preferred 30¾; Quicksilver 11; Mariposa common 24¾; do preferred 44¾; Boston, Hartford and Erie 8¾; Northwestern 75¾; preferred 86¾; Rock Island 108; New Jersey Central 103¾; Pacific Mail 69¾; Hudson River 131½; preferred 74; Fort Wayne 96; Terre Haute 29¾; preferred 56; Chicago and Alton 115¾; preferred 120; Ohio and Mississippi 35¾; C. C. C. & I. 85; Burlington and Quincy 156; Lake Shore 94¾; Illinois Central 131½; Cumberland preferred 30¾; Quicksilver 11; Mariposa common 24¾; do preferred 44¾; Boston, Hartford and Erie 8¾; New York Central 94¾; Reading 95¾; Michigan Southern 83¾; Northwestern 75¾; preferred 86¾; Fort Wayne 96; Illinois Central 131½; Cleveland and Pittsburg 104¾; Chicago and Rock Island 108; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne 96; Western Union Telegraph 69¾; Adams Express 67; United States Express 41¾; Wells and Fargo 68¾; Harlem 131½; preferred 131½; Michigan Central 131½; Michigan Southern 83¾

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Office Rooms To-Let.—Several fine office rooms can be had from April 1, in "Gazette Building," corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield streets. Apply at once.

Officer Brenker of the Mayor's Police yesterday went to Nebraska for Lincoln the absconding jeweler.

The Hunt Case, Allegheny, resident, who was reported as a successful "suicidist," was not successful, rather unbecomingly lively for a corpse.

The Printing Committee, at their meeting last night, awarded the job printing for the coming month to W. S. Haven & Co.; they being the lowest bidder.

Broke Out.—An unknown man was taken to the Homeopathic Hospital late last night with his head badly cut by a hatchet he said. The wound was dressed and the man dismissed.

We publish the time table of the Butler branch of the West Pennsylvania Railroad on our first page. It will be seen that they are running two trains a day each way on this branch.

Pat Murphy called upon Prothonotary Ross yesterday afternoon to get a copy of his naturalization papers issued to him in 1858—the day of General Bittner's election. He was accommodated.

The Western University.—The next term will commence Wednesday, February 1st. Applications for admission can be made at the University Building, corner of Ross and Diamond streets. Public examination of classes the 30th and 31st inst.

Arm Broken.—Last night about nine o'clock an old lady named Mrs. Duane, of Lawrenceville, aged seventy years, in stepping from her house to the yard, fell and fractured her arm just above the wrist. Dr. Clark was summoned and reduced the fracture.

Yesterday morning Patrick McCaffrey slipped on the ice on Grant street, near the old Third Ward School House, and hurt his head so badly that he had to be taken to the hospital for medical treatment. He boarded on Pike street with Mr. Burns.

Additional Reward.—The Odd Fellows of Titusville offer an additional reward of $500, for the arrest of the assassin of J. S. Weisner. The citizens will increase the $500 more, thus making it $2,000. A Coroner's jury, it is hinted, have now a positive clue that will lead to the detection of the murderer.

Our Poets' Corner is enriched from time to time by contributions, always chaste and beautiful, of our nature poet, John K. Holmes. We give to-day a string of "Winter pearls, and in due time may expect him to announce the advent of Spring, heralded by the blue-bird, the early bird of the year.

Aiding a Woman.—Nancy Swenberg made an information before Aldermans O'Donnell, yesterday, charging John Wilkinson with surety of the peace. She alleges that Wilkinson, in addition to kicking her door down, called her bad names. She also made oath charging the same party with assault and battery, in that he caught her violently by the neck and shook her. Warrants were issued in both cases.

Students' Monthly.—We have received the second number of the *Students' Monthly*, a neat and spicy quarto journal, published by students of the Duff's Mercantile College, A. L. Sercomb, N. Strasburger and R. L. Dickey, young pupils of the High School. It is a very lively little paper and reflects credit to the editors. We think all the past pupils of the "People's College" should aid the enterprise by enlarging the subscription list.

Stock Sale.

The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, in second floor of his auction rooms, 126 Smithfield street.

Exchange National bank	71.50
Exchange National bank	71.25
Allegheny National bank	69.75
Third National bank	101
Monongahela Navigation company	50.25
German Insurance company	40.25
Ewalt Street bridge	46.

Cross Suits.

Samuel Wigland and **John Moran** are iron workers, and have been employed at the same rolls in Zug's mills, in the Ninth ward. Yesterday Moran went to the mill drunk, and assaulted Wigland, whereupon the latter entered suit before Alderman O'Donnell, charging Moran with assault and battery. John was arrested and brought before the alderman, but, as he was not prejudiced against imbibing a drop of good things, prepared the bail of the congregation, the character of which was best known to the saloon at which they were made to disappear. No speech making or cold formality marred the pleasure of the occasion; a free lunch was provided which added immensely to the enjoyment of affairs. One interesting and unusual feature, however, was introduced—the exhibition of some Chinese curiosities by a returned missionary, Rev. J. C. Nevin, who permitted many of the fair sex present to take a look upon a Chinese idol, over a dozen of which he had brought with him. This, added to the musical union of Prof. W. H. Sinch, assisted by Mr. McPherson and others, rendered the "sociable" lively and very enjoyable throughout supper and all.

The object of the gathering was a financial one,—aiding the U. P. Congregation of this place, and although not permitted to give the exact figure, we can say that the object was accomplished in the stimulating of that spirit which has ever been the ancient dame to gather "two mites." The projectors of the affair were well satisfied at this happy omen for the future.

Much of the pleasure and success of the occasion was due to the quiet yet effective efforts of the amiable ladies who formed the corps so every thing else she undertakes in that line with a taste and care for the comfort of her guests, from all of whom she has and made many friends for her establishment.

The company separated at the close of the evening with happy remembrances of an evening very pleasantly spent.

A HANDKERCHIEF SWING.

Another Attempt to "Shuffle"—But Quite Successful.—The Allegheny Lands up the Goose.

The Allegheny lock-up seems to be a favorite place for unfortunates, suicidally inclined. Whether it is that it is an attractive place to hang in, or is surrounded by a wierd influence which strongly induces the incarcerated within its walls, to "try conclusions with fate" we know not; perhaps the fact that many have tried has been successful, may have its influence in tempting such as are fond of a sensation and the sympathy which is thereby aroused,—to make the attempt to "shuffle" in this underground retreat. What the final result of the attempt is the case in hand will show, the mandatory of affairs there last night being quite many jacks.

A prisoner was early last night a woman was brought into the lock-up, for being drunk and acting disorderly on Main street, in the Fourth ward. Her name, as given by herself, was Mary Ann Hamilton, and her age was given at 40. The number of the sex has greatly increased at the Allegheny lock-up during the present month, and the fact has called forth much comment and speculation as to the cause. Nothing was thought of the matter until about half past eight o'clock, when the guard discovered the prisoner hanging by the corner of the lattice, which is formed in the iron work of the cell door, by means of the handkerchief which she had around her neck. She was quickly cut down by the guard, when he found the female breathing in the most frantic manner, and the blood flowing from one of the lacerations in her throat. She was quickly out of danger, however, and was locked up in the cell with the rest of her sex, though with considerable more care than before.

The officer had been a long time back in for the purpose of looking up to the door; then stood a still longer time round her neck, the other end to the lattice, and then stepping off, let her go into the cell and commenced swinging.

The officer supposed that the handkerchief and the female were playing a game of "shuffle," and that the latter had failed, but found her mistake when her feet, and still double-fold but not by much a swing again.

WORKING WOMEN'S BOARDING HOME.

How it Originated—Officers and Managers.—Opening Ceremonies Last Night—Address of Rev. E. Y. Garrette.

Some time in June last a committee was appointed by the Women's Christian Association of Pittsburgh and Allegheny for the purpose of devising some means by which a cheap and secure home could be provided for worthy women, seamstresses, clerks and others whose pay would not permit of their becoming the inmates of first-class boarding houses. After frequent meetings and discussions they finally concluded to establish the house, which was formally opened for the reception of applicants last night. This they style

"THE WORKING WOMEN'S HOME."

It is a large three story brick house, situated at No. 25 Union avenue, Allegheny City. On the first floor is a parlor very handsomely carpeted and furnished, the walls beautifully papered, and over the mantel is an exquisite landscape in oil, and on the wall in various parts of the room are hung some small but beautiful engravings. The room adjoining is set apart for a reading room and library, comfortably furnished with a reading table and book-case, containing, we were informed, one hundred and four volumes of religious and other books, the contributions of the friends of the institution. Proceeding along the hall we come to a large and cheerful dining room, and immediately in the rear of this is a large kitchen furnished with all the modern appliances for comfort and convenience.

On the second floor the first room we enter is that set apart for the matron Mrs. Lucas, back of which is the number of bedrooms and bath room. In front over the parlor, library and hall are three sleeping rooms intended for the exclusive use of ladies, which are nicely carpeted and contain a wash stand, dressing table, mirror, and respectively three, two and one bed. On the third floor there are two more sleeping rooms like one of which there are four and in the other three single beds, in all other respects they are furnished like those on the second floor.

The Home is under the immediate charge of a matron, subject to the control of the following Board of

OFFICERS AND MANAGERS.

President.—Mrs. Felix R Brunot.
First Vice President.—Mrs. Rev. E. Y. Garrette.
Second Vice President.—Miss Mary Bryan.

MANAGERS.

Mrs. Joseph Foster, Mrs. J. T. Claney, Mrs. McCullough, Mrs. H. C. Dickinson, Mrs. D. C. Clapp, Mrs. J. B. Anderson, Misses S. C. Campbell, Kate McKnight, Eliza Bryan and M. J. Blackstock.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

Mrs. D. C. Clapp, No. 18 Union avenue, Miss M. A. Blackstock, No. 83 Anderson street, and Mrs. Thomas McFadden, Jr., No. 36 Federal street.

OPENING CEREMONIES.

The friends and patrons of the institution met there last night at 7 o'clock to the number of about one hundred, and organized by calling the Rev. J. Y. Garrette to preside.

Mr. Garrette, on taking the chair announced that the exercises would be opened by a voluntary, when the choir of the First Presbyterian Church of this city, Mr. C. C. Mellor presiding at the organ, sang

"The Lord is my Shepherd"

in a most beautiful and artistic manner. The voluntary was followed by prayer by the Rev. Dr. Prescott, invoking the divine blessing on the undertaking.

The Rev. Dr. Collier then read the hymn, commencing

"When I can read my title clear."

After the hymn the Rev. E. Y. Garrette, pastor of the Congregationalist Church, corner of Locust and Federal streets, delivered the following:

ADDRESS.

Like Paul, the ladies who have established this "Working Women's Home," believe in sanctifying all they do by the Word of God and with prayer. Hence it is that they have called us together to take part with them in this opening service. Speaking in their name, we are glad to see you here. I hardly know why they should have selected me to make this opening speech unless it is as a kind of compensation for sparing my wife from home so many afternoons of late to get this enterprise into running order. May-hap there are other husbands present that have a "realizing sense" of what the "Home" has cost them in this respect. I think it quite proper, therefore, that some one of these long suffering husbands should have had the honor they have given to me.

The origin of this Home may be traced to the humane and Christian feeling of a few estimable ladies. They saw that, whilst other classes were provided for by the Home of Refuge, the Home for the Destitute, by the Aged Men's Home, and by a home for the men as well, there was no provision made for a large class of young women who came among us, and who are employed in mills, in sewing rooms and as clerks in stores. Many of these, they said, get small wages, and find it difficult to secure proper homes, and so are exposed to temptations from day to day. It was a desire to shield such as these from evil, that gave inception to this enterprise.

The object of this Home is two fold: To prevent that which is wrong and to encourage that which is right. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." People don't get full credit for their work when it is of this negative kind; they do it so quietly and make so little noise about it. These are just as important, however, for all that. There is that lightning-rod running up by the side of a dwelling-house or a church. Now, that lightning-rod builds no walls; slates no roof; puts in no windows; but it has its use. It prevents and it is silently, harmlessly, it conducts the fiery bolt down into the earth which would otherwise crash through all you hold dear. So with that striking symbol of the true Christian—a light-house on a dark and stormy coast. It builds no ships. It sends out no boat to bring off passenger or cargo from the wreck. It prevents the wreck and saves the ship. Through the darkness of each stormy night it stands sentinel, looking out with its eye of fire to keep the voyagers from going wrong. One of the objects of the Home is of this negative kind—to keep those who enter it from a pressure of temptation which might otherwise have driven them upon the rocks.

But these have also a positive object in this working Women's Home. They intend that those who enter it shall have such influences thrown around them as will tend to develop their social, moral and Christian life. Good books and papers will be furnished them to read. An evening school will be opened if it be thought best. A musical instrument will be placed in the rooms. There will be family worship in the house. In a word these ladies design to make this a Christian home. Their active sympathies thus far have been to get the Home established and started. It has been a work of care, and thought and personal trial. They have secured and fitted up this house, and now we now are. They have solicited from benevolent individuals some $2,000 in money, other generous persons have contributed in paint and paper and furnish these rooms. Some have sent in provisions; others books for the library; and as you see, some like the daily and weekly issues of the press. The Home now ready for its occupants is eligibly situated fronting our beautiful Public, it is not a charity home, though the prices of board is but $2.50 a week. Its design is to help those that want to help themselves.

Speaking for the ladies who have so established this home, I thank the public for their generous support so long for the institution; these noble minded and generous women who have done this much needed work.

At the conclusion of Mr. Garrette's remarks, short addresses laudatory of the design of the home and the great zeal of the ladies in prosecuting it to so successful a conclusion were made by the Rev. Doctors Brooks, Scovel and Collier. The guests were then shown through the house by the ladies themselves managers, and after inspecting all its appointments and expressing their admirations thereof, they returned to the parlor, where the opening exercises were concluded by the choir singing

"Sacred Peace."

Before dismissing the subject we wish to say that the house where this interesting entertainment took place has been secured by the managers for a term of years for the small sum of $600 per annum; also, that it is the intention of the ladies to procure at as early a day as the kind friends who have hitherto so liberally responded to their calls, will enable them to do so, a musical instrument, to be placed in the parlor of the institution for the use and amusement of those of the inmates who may be fond of music. To Mr. Mellor for the instrument so kindly furnished last night, and to him and the choir for their exquisite music, they return their warmest thanks.

SOUTH PITTSBURGH COUNCIL.

The Regular Monthly Bills—Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad, &c.

South Pittsburgh Council held a regular monthly meeting last evening in the office of Justice Barker.

On the roll being called, the following members answered to their names: Messrs. Cassidy, Kerr, Moorehead, Williams and Burgess —Jeffries.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The following bills were presented for the monthly expenses:

Streets and roads	$235 50
Police	120 00
Public lamps	15 00
Fire plugs	13 40
Stationary	17 10
Total	$401 17

On motion, warrants were ordered to be drawn for the several amounts.

Mr. Patterson, the borough regulator, as instructed at a previous meeting, read the draft of the proposed contract with Mr. Lucas, over Main street in South Pittsburgh, to the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston railroad. The engineers have completed the construction a single or double track over said street, and in crossing Sixth street it requires them to elevate their track three feet below the present grade of said street. The company is also required to keep the public highway in good repair from the terminus of May's road to Carson street, where it crosses the line of the road, and on the same to the terminus of Main street, and to pay to build good and substantial walls wherever they may be needed, in order to prevent slips or slides and to indemnify the borough from all suits or litigation for injury that may arise from said grading. It still further requires the company to build good and substantial steps on Short street, from the line of said railroad to Manor street.

Captain Martin, on behalf of the railroad company, was allowed the privilege of the floor, and at length explained the great advantages that would accrue to the borough from granting the right of way.

On motion of Mr. Moorhead the ordinance so read passed finally.

The Clerk on the part of a Special Committee appointed to consult with the business men of the borough in relation to the purchase of a Hose Carriage, reported that four firms had been visited. One was willing to subscribe $100 towards the object. The others wanted time to consider the matter. The report was accepted and the Committee continued.

The Clerk also reported in relation to the purchase of a Hose Carriage. Mr. H. Poth of 307 and 309 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, had offered to furnish a first-class apparatus for $900. The report was received.

Adjourned.

Mortuary Report.

Following is the weekly report of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh, for the week ending January 29, 1871. By order of the Board of Health, J. Guy McCandless, Health Physician.

Apoplexy, Cerebral 1; Apoplexy of the Lungs 1; Bronchitis 1; Cholera Morbus 1; Consumption 15; Convulsions 5; Croup 3; Diarrhœa 1; Dysentery 1; Dropsy 1; Dropsy in the Head 1; Erysipelas 1; Epilepsy 1; Fever, Scarlet 4; Fever, Typhoid 2; Hemorrhage from Uterus 1; Inflammation of Bowels and Stomach 5; Inflammation of Brain 1; Inflammation of Kidneys 1; Inflammation of Lungs 1; Inflammation of Lungs (Typhoid) 1; Inflammation of Pericardium 1; Paralysis 3; Unknown 3; Still Births 3.

Of the above there were under 1 year 16; from 1 to 2 5; from 2 to 5 6; from 5 to 10 2; from 10 to 15 1; from 15 to 20 2; from 20 to 30 3; from 30 to 40 5; from 40 to 50 2; from 50 to 60 2; from 60 to 70 4. Males 30, White 28; Colored 2; Total 58.

THE ALLEGHENY POLICE

The Force for 1871—More Men to be Appointed—Estimated Expenses for the Year—Meeting of Police Committee.

Last night the Police Committee of Allegheny Councils held a special meeting at the City Hall. Chairman Phillips of the First Ward presided, there being Messrs. Hunker, Matthias, Patterson, Brahm and Comley in attendance.

After the transaction of some routine business the Committee proceeded to investigate a charge of blackmailing which had been brought against officer Hess—one of the most efficient men of the force. The charge was in relation to receiving a fee from a prisoner, but after a full investigation, it was dismissed, by a unanimous vote.

The pay rolls for the month were approved, amounting to $4,000.85.

A communication was received from the Controller, stating that the police appropriation had been exhausted, and that he could have no money for the payment of the police until after the next meeting of Councils when a warrant for the same would be ordered.

Chairman Phillips and Mayor Calhoun were appointed to make provisions for the money difficulty.

The matter of the appointment of a police force for 1871, was next taken up.

The Mayor, who was present, presented a written statement of the number of men employed, and urged an increase in the force of them. The Mayor fixed thirty new men as the number to be added, absolutely required. Not a city in the Union of the size of Allegheny had such a small force. There was an area of seven miles to be covered, from upper to the lower side of seven miles. For a space not larger than this, New York had two thousand men. It is his opinion, and a Christian—a light-house on a dark and stormy coast. It builds no ships. It sends out no boat to bring off passenger or cargo from the wreck. It prevents the wreck and saves the ship. Through the darkness of each stormy night it stands sentinel, looking out with its eye of fire to keep the voyagers from going wrong. One of the objects of the Home is of this negative kind—to keep those who enter it from a pressure of temptation which might otherwise have driven them upon the rocks.

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"THE SPECTROSCOPE."

Dr. Barker's Lecture Last Night—An Evening of Rare Amusement and Instruction—A Great Success.

The course of scientific lectures, to be given under the auspices of the Western University, our popular home college, was very auspiciously inaugurated last night by Prof. George F. Barker, of Yale College. The large audience present upon the occasion, which partially filled Library Hall, was one of the most conspicuously intelligent and brilliant that has ever assembled there, and testified in a marked decree that we have those in our midst who can turn aside at times from the cares of business-life and devote an interval to other and higher themes. Especially was the audience remarkable for the number of professional people, representing judges, lawyers, college professors, clergymen, journalists, teachers and the better portion of the artizen classes which give stability and respect to society and are its ornament and protection. The ice was further broken by a full representation of ladies, who seemed to turn out in as full force and be as enthusiastic and appreciative as they could have been under the ministrations of the most attractive of entertainers.

The stage was taken largely by the apparatus used by the professor in his examples and illustrations. They were all of the finest workmanship and highly involved, and performed an interesting study to the uninitiated previous to the appearance of the speaker.

Professor Barker was introduced about eight o'clock, in a felicitious manner by Dr. Geo. L. Woods, President of the University. He is a very pleasant speaker and has an animated way of addressing his audience and a felicity of expression, that even the most difficult technicalities are brought within the comprehension of the most dull. His subject in his manner is sufficiently attractive to please the most exacting audience. He commenced with a few remarks in which he was greeted had subsided, by saying that eleven years ago one of the most celebrated scientific lecturers in Europe had said in his laboratory in experiments with a triangular piece of glass. Trifling as the occupation seemed to be, he spent many hours of earnest study in his work, and at last had succeeded in his efforts; he had placed in the hands of the world one of the most remarkable and important inventions of modern times—an instrument that had more than doubled the facilities for acquiring information in scientific fields. This instrument was the spectroscope.

The speaker then entered into a lengthy but very interesting explanation in detail of what the Spectroscope was and its object to which it might be put. He illustrated his remarks by experiments with the instrument; many of which, in their effects were exquisitely beautiful. By the experiments he rather developed many new ideas concerning every day objects, and doubtless increased in many of his hearers a power of observation which may stand them well hereafter. It would be impossible in a brief notice to give an adequate idea of the rich entertainment afforded, and of the knowledge which was brought out in the lecture. The speaker not only, however, instructed, but amused. As the old French general, Mr. Le Clercq gave great satisfaction, and of the manner, gesture and elocution of Mr. Barker we can truthfully say that it was harmony. The entertainment throughout was good, and from the enthusiasm of the audience it was evident that the lecturer was a success. Fetcher and Miss Le Clercq were twice brought by a hearty encore, in front of the curtain. Nancy Hanks, who was well received, is to-night, and we advise all to go and hear it.

Mr. Parsons, who is to lecture on Richard Brinsley Sheridan, in Library Hall, on Friday evening, is one of the most eloquent men we may judge by his reputation, has most of his lectures for which the better class of his countrymen are noted, a keen sense of humor, and a thrilling eloquence. Of Sheridan Parsons says: "Sheridan was a combination of which it is no wonder that John Bright said: 'he is the most eloquent man in Britain,' and of whom Wendell Phillips said: 'as a lecturer he has not his superior now in America.' There has often been complaint that our lecture committees do not bring out new speakers. Here we have one said to be in every respect the peer of the old ones and we hope to see him greeted by a fine audience.

Opera House.—The Chapman Sisters, Bishop, Cooper, Fields, and Wilbur are still the attraction at the favorite place of amusement. To-night the favorite burlesque of "The Forty Thieves," a "Grand Duke," and the roaring farce of "Young America," will be presented, when we expect to see a crowded house. Owing to the fact that the stage is required for the rehearsal of the burlesque of "The Little Jack Shepherd" there will be no Matinee this afternoon.

Academy of Music.—The Pilgrim still continues to attract large audiences. To-night the exhibition is for the benefit of the Simpson children, the lovers of the beautiful in art cannot spend an hour more agreeably or instructively than by visiting this really meritorious series of paintings. There will also be a matinee at 2:30 P. M.

Tribbles Varieties.—The audiences that visit the establishment still continue to be, like the Sections of Keyes' Great Western—immense. De Lave, Williams the comique, the Levantine Brothers, and the hosts of other stars appear in new acts and specialties to-night.

To the Trade.

I desire to call the attention of the trade to my stock of Lake Fish, having, for the past thirteen years, made this branch of business a speciality.

My stock, at this time, is the largest ever held in this city, and is prepared to furnish dealers, promptly, by the dray or car load, and have made arrangements for shipping by the car load at special rates, from Detroit, Sandusky, Huron, Vermillion and Cleveland, and also from Pittsburgh to any points in Pennsylvania or Ohio, as shippers may wish.

I would also call the attention of dealers to my extensive assortment and stock of Corn Brooms, Broom Corn and Broom Materials, all of which I can supply at very low rates.

JAMES CONNOR,
Wholesale Grocer,
SMW No. 355 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

Stephenchide & Co.

The well-known firm of Hespenheide & Co. are now preparing to close up their winter stock of goods, in anticipation of the spring trade. Gentlemen in need of suits for the season would do well to drop in at No. 50 Sixth street, and look over the stock of goods on hand. Any order left at Hespenheide's will be filled promptly and satisfactorily—that is, if it be possible to satisfy the patron. The clothing turned out from this establishment has long been noted for its style, fit and finish, in which respects their goods cannot be excelled in the city. They have now a choice selection of suitable for overcoats, and also an assortment of fine goods for business wear. Everything is of the best character, and the prices will be found reasonable.

Fine Trimmings at Moorhead's. No. 81 Market street. The fashionable ladies' trimming and fancy goods headquarters. Moorhead has a full line of lace goods, trimmings, fine woolen goods and fancy toilet articles. Every lady in Pittsburgh who wishes to complete her wearing apparel should examine the stock at Moorhead's. Everything from a linen handkerchief through all the ramifications of the trade at Moorhead's.

The young men are in a stew, and trying to study how they can raise the price of a good horse and sleigh. The sensible portion of these will do doubt, drop in at John Negraw's Boot and Shoe House, No. 65 Ninth street, buy a quarters' worth of good cigars and set down by a good fire and enjoy themselves right. Negraw keeps just the kind you want, and are warranted to make a man feel happy and pass the time away pleasantly.

The Continental, for merchants dining down town, is pre-eminently the restaurant—attentive waiters and clean table arrangements. The location of the house, convenient of access, and thus a means of saving time. The Continental, on Fifth avenue, is worthy the patronage of business men who would dine as they do at home. Drop in today and try it.

Money to Loan.—Bonds Stock and Mortgages bought and sold by George B. Hill, corner of Wood street and Third avenue. tf.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

TUESDAY, January 31.—The case of A. W. Foster & Son vs. The Pittsburgh Coal Company., was resumed, and is still on trial in this Court.

The following is to-day's trial list before Judge Hampton:

Judge Carroll vs. Snyder vs. C. H. Hall & Co.
52. City of Pittsburgh vs. Hucheson
53. City of Pittsburgh vs. Richeson.
58. (O. L.) Brown vs. Ross et al.
61. Yeager vs. Lahm et ux.
62. Clow & Son vs. Sawyer & W. Sawyer.
63. City of Pittsburgh vs. Hartman & Lare.
81. Murphy vs. Lawrence.

BEFORE JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

75. Pack Bros. vs. Wallace.
186. Kennedy vs. Hughes.

ROOM NO. 2—JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

The Commonwealth for use vs. Fin Mains & Co.; action on bond of Fin Mains, an auctioneer; plaintiff to recover $4,000, and to be released upon payment by defendants of $1,068.

The City of Pittsburgh vs. Hatch; an action for municipal lien. Verdict for plaintiff for $138.99.

Judge Hampton delivered an opinion in the case of Staley vs. Porter, which was argued about six weeks since. This was an action in ejectment for property in Fine township, worth $50. The Court dismissed the case for want of jurisdiction, but it was this morning restored to its place on the list, Judge Kirkpatrick holding that the Court has jurisdiction in cases where the land in question is worth less than $100, but not where a sum of money less than that amount is involved.

Common Pleas.—Judges Stowe and Collier.

TUESDAY, January 31.—The case of Monroe vs. Frazer Brothers still on trial before Judge Collier.

L. Pierce and wife for use of Mrs. Pierce, vs. Kinder Bair, Messrs. McIntyre and McNaugher, the city of Allegheny and James Grey. This case is tried before Judge Stowe. Plaintiff brought suit to recover damages, set in the *story* at $10,000, for injury sustained by Mrs. Pierce, in consequence of alleged negligence on the part of the defendants.

It appeared that Mr. Blair had an excavation made in the sidewalk opposite his confectionary store on Federal Street, Allegheny, the Messrs. McIntyre and M'Naugher being concerned in the work. On the 19th of March, as Mrs. Pierce and her daughter were walking along Federal street, they suddenly came upon the excavation, which had been fenced in with boards. These, however, proved so frail that Mrs. Pierce fell through, thus suffering severe and painful injuries to her person, she did not recover for a considerable period. The case was brought up at a special meeting of the Council to-day and is on trial at half past one o'clock. Messrs. Moreland and Moore represent the plaintiffs and Messrs. Kuhn, Morrison and Bell the defendants.

REGISTER'S BUSINESS.

Letters of Administration Granted and Wills Admitted to Probate for the Month of January.

The following is a list of letters of administration granted and will's admitted to probate at the County Register's office during the month of January, 1871, by Joseph H. Gray, register:

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Patrick Cramer	Adam Cramer	
Ritter Charles	Christ. Magee, Esq.	$ 1,000
	F. G. Segbrueck	2,000
Miller, Jno V	J. H. Montgomery	
	J. W. Miller	1,500
Burger, Val	John Pifer	300
Weymann Geo	W. P. Weyman	50,000
Logan, Jno. P.	Eliza P. Logan	1,400
Watson, Ann	J. N. Richardson	2,000
McKee, Daniel	Jas. Salisbury	5,000
Creelman, Wm.	L. B. Davidson	600
Curran, Hamilton	J. J. Miller	100
Ritter, Joseph	Peter Heberman	6,000
Alexander, Margaret	Samuel Collins	50
Shields, Daniel S.	P. Schields	
	J. H. Wilson	8,000
Evert, Henry	C. P. Nahmmacher	50,000
Duggan, Wm. John	James Jenkins	200
Cowan, Catharine	Thomas Walker	1,000
Foley, Mary	Patrick Donahoe	200
Wilson, Elizabeth	Hugh Young	500
Charlton, James	Margaret Charlton	600
Roberts, Obey	John Hughes	2,000
Buttar, Richard	Mary Butler	200
Weistro jr.	Casper Weistropp	100
Lewis, Abraham	John Lewis	300
Hill, Samuel	Henry Espien	100

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Gregor G. Kress	Peter Lauffer.
John Ingeler	Joseph Keeling.
Jacob A. Bippus	Margaret Bippus.
	Catharine Bippus.
John Shoenberger	Thomas Shoenberger.
	J. H. Shoenberger.
Jacheus Scott	Thomas Fergus.
Jacob Carline	Catharine Carline.
Hugh Stevens	John Deanitt.
	William Wood.
Deborah Campbell Sr.	John Bell Negley.
	Gottfred Roth.
Daniel Punchie	Christ Luzeres.
Henry Betrims	Alex. Black, Trustee.
Jacob Frank	George Fisher.
Patrick Brough	Charles Quinn.
John Fridley	Alex. Black, Trustee.
Annie Hennesphar	Fred Hennesphar.
John Lang	Annie S. Lang.
Jane Sands.	J. Birmingham.
	Dr. T. J. Gallaher.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted of record yesterday, in the office of Thomas H. Hunter, Recorder of Allegheny county:

John Gay to Gottlob Bubling, November 1, 1870; 77 1-10 perches of land in Elizabeth township, with buildings $500

John Gay to Robert Donaldson, March 15, 1870; 16 by 80 feet on Sixteenth street, borough of East Birmingham, with buildings.. $2,300

Peter S. Gregory to John C. Stevens, January 28, 1870; 21 by 47 feet on Franklin street, Sixth ward, Allegheny City, with buildings $4,500

Daniel Black to Benjamin Patton, January 20, 1857; 74 acres of land in West Deer township, with buildings $500

Benjamin Patton to David Patton, December 9, 1871; 75 acres and 60 perches of land in Highland township, with buildings .. $9,000

Thomas de Maple to James Miller, January 30, 1871; lots Nos. 116, 117 and 118, in borough of Allentown, in McLean & Maple's plan of lots.

Alex. McClure to Thomas Falkner, December 1, 1870; 2 acres of land in Mifflin township, Allegheny county $500

Henry Kane to George H. Dauter; 20x60 feet on Smithfield street, Tenth ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings $17,000

Peter Fuegen to Frederick Peril January 1, 1869; 40 perches of land in Mifflin township, with buildings $600

John H. Sawyer to Daniel Mahony, November 2, 1870; lot No. 99 in J. H. Sawyer's plan of lots, Eighteenth ward, Pittsburgh $600

Sarah C. Campbell to Alex. Morrison, October 27, 1870; 22x120 feet on Hill street Allegheny City $950

Isaac Hartung to Christian Kankler, December 7, 1870; lots one and two in a sub-division of lots of Hoboken Land Company .. $650

Nancy Porter et al. to Daniel Shannon, November 23, 1870; 90¾ acres in West Deer township, with buildings $4,762

John G. Robinson to Sarah B. Robinson, May 17, 1869; lot 1 and a half of lot 2, in Frown's plan, Lawrenceville $875

Thomas Moore to William H. Brown, December 11, 1870; for coal, coal lands in Elizabeth township formerly owned by the Pittsburgh and Youghiogheny Coal company $95,000

Jacob Porter to Edward Kinsella, Jan. 27, 1870; lots 3 and in 4 Porter's plan, Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh $1,000

W. W. Grier to John J. Lawrence, Jan. 9, 1871; 12 acres and 12 perches land in Penn township, with buildings $1,200

Sarah Hart to John Sharp, Aug. 26, 1870; 16 acres of land in Crescent township, with buildings $1,200

Edward Davison to Robert G. Ferguson, Jan. 2, 1871; lots Nos. 2 and